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Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc. are also increased.

COURT AFFAIRS.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1865.

GRAND JURORS.

Edmund Book, farmer, Tell
Sterret Cummins, farmer, Jackson
David G. Corbin, farmer, Juniata
John Davis, farmer, Morris
Reuben Duff, farmer, Barree
Barlets Eby, blacksmith, Brady
Samuel Foust, farmer, Henderson
Joseph Green, clerk, Brady
T. B. Hyskill, farmer, Warriorsmark
Isaac Hopkins, farmer, Warriorsmark
Tobias Harnish, M. D. Alexandria
John M. Leech, mill wright, Franklin
S. B. Lynn, farmer, Springfield
J. McCahan, gentleman, Huntingdon
J. McWilliams, farmer, Franklin
Edwin Neff, farmer, Warriorsmark
Samuel Pheasant, carpenter, Carbon
J. P. Read, farmer, Carbon
John Read, druggist, Huntingdon
John Shank, farmer, Warriorsmark
Valentine Smith, farmer, Tell
G. M. Spanogle, clerk, Shirley
Jonathan Teague, farmer, Cromwell
Solomon Troutwine, farmer, Barree

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Daniel Brumbaugh, farmer, Hopewell
Jonathan Barnet, farmer, Tod
C. Barrack, carpenter, Shirleysburg
David Barrack, farmer, West
John Booher, farmer, Cromwell
S. Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn
Thomas Colder, farmer, Porter
Wm. Christy, J. P. Alexandria
Hans Campbell, farmer, Cromwell
Thomas Cloyd, grocer, Cromwell
Elijah Curfman, farmer, Cass
John Duff, farmer, Jackson
James Devor, farmer, Clay
Adin B. Dean, farmer, Juniata
John Fouse, farmer, Hopewell
Charles Green, farmer, Juniata
David Green, farmer, Cromwell
Joseph Gibboney, farmer, Barree
B. Graffus, gentleman, Huntingdon
John Gosnell, farmer, Cass
Daniel Grazier, farmer, Warriorsmark
P. Harris, inn-keeper, Shirleysburg
John Heffner, farmer, Walker
T. Henderson, farmer, Warriorsmark
Solomon Hamer, farmer, West
Wm. Hildebrand, farmer, Shirley
Peter Harnish, farmer, Morris
Asahael Hight, laborer, Huntingdon
John Hawn of Jacob, farmer, Juniata
Wm. Harper, J. P., Dublin
S. Isenberg, carpenter, Alexandria
Joseph Krider, farmer, Warriorsmark
John Kitterman, clerk, Tod
M. Myers, farmer, Cromwell
Jer. Norahoof, farmer, Warriorsmark
Eli Plummer, farmer, Tod
Wm. Quinn, shoemaker, West
Jonah J. Reed, butcher, Carbon
George Rudy, farmer, Jacksen
Jacob Stouffer, farmer, Warriorsmark
Jesse Shore, farmer, Cass
George Stever, farmer, Cass
Henry Swoope, farmer, Porter
David Stewart, farmer, Morris
John Smith, farmer, Barree
S. P. Smith, farmer, Union
J. B. Thompson, farmer, Franklin
Edward J. Little, inn-keeper, Jackson

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Adan Auman, farmer, Hopewell
David Beyer, farmer, Shirley
I. Bumgardner, blacksmith, Walker
Simon Bayles, farmer, Henderson
Joseph Cornelius, farmer, Cromwell
Wm. Cornelius, farmer, Clay
Jos. Carmon, merchant, Huntingdon
Henry Cornpropst, farmer, Barree
Jesse Cook, farmer, Carbon
Saml. Carothers, merchant, Shirley
Wm. Dysart, farmer, Franklin
Levi Dell, jr., butcher, Union
Andrew Donaldson, farmer, Carbon
Jonathan Evans, farmer, Tod
M. Flenner, wagon maker, Walker.
Wm. Fraker, merchant, Shirleysburg
Alexander Gettis, farmer, Barree
Wm. Geissinger, farmer, Juniata
John Geissinger, teacher, Penn
Daniel Harnish, farmer, Hopewell
Franklin Harrison, farmer, Shirley
Henry Henderson, farmer, Clay
Samuel McCord, farmer, Jackson
Samuel Mosser, farmer, West
Peter Myers, P. M. Shirleysburg.
David Mong, farmer, Warriorsmark
Benjamin Neff, farmer, Porter
James Oaks, farmer, Jackson
Elliott Robley, farmer, Brady
Andrew Smith, farmer, Oneida
Amos Smith, farmer, Cass
James Shiveley, farmer, West
John A. Shultz, farmer, Henderson
Daniel Troutwine, farmer, Jackson
Jonathan R. Wilson, farmer, West
John Baker of Israel, carpenter, Tod

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
oct. 17 '65.,

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILE

The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,
under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.
PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted.
May 17, 1865–tf.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXI. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1865. NO. 18.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

SPEECH OF SECRETARY SEWARD,

October 20, 1865.

Cordial Reception at Auburn—Mr. Seward Vindicates the Policy of the Administration.

MY GOOD FRIENDS: A meeting with you here from time to time, as opportunity serves and duty permits, is not merely a privilege, but even a blessing. Your greeting on this occasion comes in the season when fruits are clustered around us, although the leaves above our heads and the grass beneath our feet are yet fresh and green. The assemblage which has gathered to express to me its good wishes harmonizes with the season and the scene.—However youthful a townsman of Auburn is, he is nevertheless habitually thoughtful; however old, he is yet always cheerful and hopeful. This particular greeting calls up not mere fancies, but memories—some new and others old; some pleasing, others mournful; some private, others public; with all of which, however, you are all intimately and generously acquainted; and those memories have become so indelibly impressed upon me, that they seem to me to constitute a part of my very being. We have met occasionally during the past five years, but always under circumstances which were painful, and which excited deep solicitude. You freely gave me your sympathies then, even when my visits were hurried; when my appeals to you, and through you to more distant fellow citizens, to make new efforts and sacrifices for our suffering country must have seemed querulous and exacting; and when either public or private anxieties denied me the privilege of even temporary rest and calmness. Who that labored under the weight of a disproportionate responsibility could have rested or been at ease, when the land which he ought to love, with more than earthly affection, was threatened every day with a violent dissolution of its political institutions, to be too quickly followed by domestic anarchy, and afterward by imperial, and possibly foreign despotism. Would to God that the patriots of Mexico had never, in the midst of her civil commotions, taken to themselves the comfort of indifference and repose. But all is now changed. The civil war is ended.—Death has removed his victims; liberty has crowned her heroes, and humanity has canonized her martyrs; the sick and the stricken are cured; the surviving combatants are fraternizing; and the country, the object of our just pride and lawful affection, once more stands collected and composed, firmer, stronger, and more majestic than ever before, without one cause of dangerous discontent at home, and without an enemy in the world. [Applause.] Why should we not felicitate each other on this change, and upon the new prospects which open before us. These prospects, however, cover a broad field. I could not rightly tax your kindness so much as to survey the whole of it; and even if I were willing you would kindly remember that at the present moment my power of speech is abridged. Only magnanimous themes are worthy of your intellectual understanding, or compatible with the feelings which have moved this interview. We have lost the great and good President, Abraham Lincoln. He had reached a stage of moral consideration when his name alone, if encircled with a martyr's wreath, would be more useful to humanity at large than his personal efforts could be beneficial to any one country as her chosen chief magistrate. He is now associated with Washington, The two American chiefs, though they are dead, still live, and they are leading the entire human race in a more spirited progress towards fields of broader light and higher civilization. [Applause.] In the place of Abraham Lincoln we have a new President. To most of you he is personally unknown. The people around me, with their customary thoughtfulness, are inquiring of those who are nearer to him than themselves what manner of man Andrew Johnson is and what manner of President he may be expected to be. When in 1861, treason, laying aside, for the moment, the already obnoxious mass of slavery, and investing itself with the always attractive and honored robes of democratic freedom, flashed its lurid light through the Senate Chamber and announced, as already completed, a dissolution of the Union, then a leader who should be at first a Senatorial and afterward a popular leader, was required to awaken sleeping loyalty and patriotism throughout the land, to rouse its unconscious hosts and to inspire them with the resolution needed to rescue the Constitution, suppress the rebellion, and preserve the integrity of the republic. [Applause.] To me reason seemed to suggest in this case as a necessity resulting from circumstances, that that leader, while he should be a capable, inflexible and devoted patriot, should also be a citizen of a hesitating Border State—a slaveholder in practice, though not in principle, and yet in principle and association a Democrat. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, completely filled those complex conditions, and with the consent of the whole American people he assumed the great responsibility. [Applause.] The insurrection soon became flagitious, insolent, defiant, and announced, to the astonishment of mankind, that the pretended free empire which it was building by usurpation within forbidden borders was founded upon the corner stone of slavery! The newly inaugurated President, Lincoln, with decision, not unaccompanied by characteristic prudence, announced that henceforth slavery should be deemed and treated as a public enemy. [Applause.] Andrew Johnson accepted these new conditions of his popular leadership which this announcement created, and thenceforward he openly, freely, and honestly declared, not only that the erection of the new edifice should be prevented, but the corner stone of slavery itself, the rock of all our past as well as of all our then future dangers, should be uplifted and removed, and cast out from the republic. [Renewed applause.] Whatever may have been thought by you, or by me, or by others, at that time, it is now apparent that the attempted revolution culminated when the national banner was for the first time successfully replanted by our gallant army on the banks of the Cumberland, and when Tennessee, first among the Border States which had been reluctantly carried into the rebellion, offered once more a foothold and resting place to the authorities of the Union. From that time, while it was yet necessary to prosecute the war with such energies as human nature had never before exerted, it was at the same time equally needful, with wisdom which has never been surpassed, to prosecute the beneficent work of restoring the Union and harmonizing the great political family which, although it had been temporarily distracted, was destined, nevertheless, to live and grow forever under that majestic protection. [Loud applause.] The abolition of slavery was thenceforth equally an element of persistent war and returning peace.—(Continued applause.) He neither reads history with care nor studies the ways of Providence with reverence, who does not see that, for the prosecution of these double, diverse, and yet equally important purposes of war and peace, Andrew Johnson was fitly appointed to be a Provisional Governor in Tennessee—the first of a series of Provisional Governors afterward to be assigned to the insurrectionary States, and was subsequently elected Vice President, and in the end constitutionally inaugurated President of the United States. (Renewed applause We are continually hearing debates concerning the origin and authority of the plan of restoration. New converts North and South, call it the President's plan. All speak of it as if it were a new and recent development. On the contrary, we now see that it is not specially Andrew Johnson's plan, nor even a new plan in any respect. It is *the* plan which abruptly yet distinctly offered itself to the last Administration, at the moment I have before recalled, when the work of restoration was to begin; at the moment when, although by the world unperceived, it did begin, and it is the only plan which thus seasonably presented itself; and, therefore, is the only possible plan which then, or ever afterward, could be adopted. (Great applause.) This plan, although occasionally requiring variation of details, nevertheless admits of no substantial change or modification. It could neither be enlarged nor contracted. State conventions in loyal States, however favorable; in disloyal States, however hostile, could not lawfully or effectually disallow it; and even the people themselves, when amending the Constitution of the United States, are only giving to that plan its just and needful sovereign sanction. In the meantime the executive and legislative authorities of Congress can do no more than discharge their proper functions of protecting the recently insurgent States from anarchy during the intervening period while this plan is being carried into execution. (Applause.) It is essential to this plan that the insurrectionary States shall, by themselves and for themselves, accept and adopt this plan, and thereby submit themselves to and recognize the national authority. This is what I meant when I said to Mr. Adams, in a passage which you may recall, that in the sense in which the word *subjugation* was then used by the enemies of the United States, at home and abroad, was not the expectation or purpose of this Government that the Southern States should be subjugated; but that I thought that those States would be brought, by the judiciously mingled exercise of pressure and persuasion, to a condition in which they would voluntarily return to their allegiance. This was the explanation which Mr. Adams gave to Lord Palmerston, the Prime Minister of England, when that great, and, as I trust, not unfriendly statesman, said that he did not believe that the Federal Union could be restored, because he knew that while any man can lead a horse to the water, no man could make him drink. The plan therefore recognizes not the destruction, nor even the subversion of States, but their active existence; and it reasons from facts as they are, not from assumed or possible changes to be effected by continual war, much less does it reason from mere chimeras. (Applause.) This absolute existence of the States which constitute the republic is the most palpable of all the facts with which the American statesman has to deal. If many have stumbled over it into treason and rebellion, the fact, for all legitimate deductions and purposes, nevertheless remains. In a practical sense, at least, the States were before the American Union was. Even while they were colonies of the British crown, they still were embryo States—several, free, self existing and indestructible.—Our Federal republic exists, and henceforth and forever must exist, through, not the creation, but the combination of these several, free, self existing stubborn States. These States are not stakes driven into the ground by an imperial hand, nor are they posts hauled together, squared and hewed, and so erected loosely upon it; but they are living, growing, majestic trees, whose roots are widely spread and interlaced within the soil, and whose shade covers the earth. (Great applause.) If at any time any of these trees shall be blown down or upturned by violence, it must be lifted up again in its proper place, and sustained by kindly hands until it has renewed its natural stability and erectness. (Loud applause.) If at any time the American Union is fractured through a lesion of one of its limbs, that limb must be restored to soundness before due constitutional health and vigor can be bro't back to the whole system. If one of these limbs offend, we have indeed the power—and I will not cavil about the right—to cut it off and cast it away from us; but when we should have done that, we would have then done just what other nations less wise than ourselves have done, that have submitted unnecessarily to amputation, and given up a material portion of their strength to save themselves from apprehended destruction. We know the inherent strength, vitality and vigor of the whole American people.—We neither passionately torment any offending limb, nor consent to its being cut off, because we know that all of our limbs are capable of being restored, and all are necessary to the prolongation of our national life.

You will ask whether a reconciliation which follows so closely upon military coercion, can be relied upon. Can it be sincere? Can it be permanent? I answer: Do you admit separation to be in any case possible? Does anybody now believe that it ever will hereafter become possible? Will you yourselves now or ever consent to it? You answer all these questions in the negative. Is not reconciliation, then, not only desirable, but imperative? Is any other reconciliation, under the circumstances, possible? Certainly you must accept this proposed reconciliation, or you must purpose to delay and wait until you can procure a better one. Good surgery requires that even simple fractures, much more compound ones, shall be healed, if possible, at the first intention. Would not delay necessarily prolong anarchy? Are you sure that you can procure a better reconciliation after prolonged anarchy, without employing force? who will advocate the employment of force merely to binder and delay, through prolonged anarchy, a reconciliation which is feasible and perfectly consistent with the Constitution? In what part of the Constitution is written the power to continue civil war against succumbing States for ultimate political triumph? What would this be but, in fact, to institute a new civil war, after one had ended with the complete attainment of the lawful objects for which it was waged? Congress and the Administration have power to levy wars against foreign States for whatever cause they see fit. Congress and the President have a right to accept or even make war against any part of the people of the United States only under their limited power to suppress sedition and insurrection, and for that purpose only. What then? Must we give up the hope of further elevation of classes in the several States without any guarantees for individual liberty and progress? By no means. Marching in this path of progress and elevation of masses is what we have been doing always in the season of peace, and what we have been doing still more effectually in the prosecution of the war. It is a national march, as onward and irresistible as the late conflict between free and slave labor was vigorous and irrepressible. [Enthusiastic applause.] The plan of reconciliation we are pursuing has given to us two great national advances in this progress of moral and political elevation, which are now to be made fast and firmly fixed. First, it secures a voluntary abolition of slavery by every State which has engaged in insurrection; and secondly, it must secure and does secure an effectual adoption by the late slave States themselves of the amendment of the Federal Constitution, which declares that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall ever hereafter exist in any part of the United States. [Applause.] The people who have so steadily adhered to the true path of Democratic progress and civilization through all the seductions of peace, and through so many difficulties and at such fearful cost in war, will now have new inducements and encouragements to presevere in that path until they shall have successfully reduced to a verity the sublime assertion of the political equality of all men, which the founders, in their immortal declaration laid down as the true basis of American Union. [Prolonged applause.] It is certain that the plan of reconciliation which I have thus largely explained, must and will be adopted. [Applause.] It may, however, be hindered or hastened. How can it be hindered? You are yourselves aware of the answer when you fasten upon any violent, factious or seditious exhibition of passion or discontent in any of the lately rebellious States and argue from it the failure of the plan. You argue justly. Every turbulent and factious person in the lately insurrectionary States is resisting, hindering and delaying the work of restoration to the extent of his ability. But the case is precisely the same with ourselves. Manifestations of doubt, distrust, crimination, contempt or defiance in the loyal States are equally injurious, and equally tend to delay the work of reconciliation. How, then, shall it be hastened? I reply, virtually, in the language of the President—in the spirit of the Constitution and in harmony, not only with our politics, but with our religion—"We must trust each other." [Applause.] Can we not trust each other? Once we were friends. We have since been enemies. We are friends again. [Renewed applause.] But, whether in friendship or in enmity, in peace or in war, we are and can be nothing else to each than brethren. [Loud applause.] A few evenings ago an hundred Southern men, who recently had been more or less influential and leading revolutionists, visited my house at Washington. They were frank, unreserved and earnest in their assurances of acquiescence and reconciliation, as I also was in mine. Happily, a party of intelligent Englishmen were in my dwelling at the same time. I introduced the late rebels to the representatives of sympathizing England, and I said to the parties: "You lately, each of you, thought that the Southern men preferred British rule to citizenship in the United States." While the Englishmen individually disclaimed, both parties promptly answered, as they now do, that that idea was not merely a delusion, but an absurd mistake. They know that, even during the excitement of the war, the American citizen, whether North or South, really preferred his own countrymen of every section to any other people in the world. Some of you fear that the President may be too lenient to those Southern leaders who plunged the country into the calamities of civil war. Except those of you who have been maimed or bereaved, has any of you suffered more of wrong, insult and insolence at the hands of those leaders than he has? Can we not forget where he can forgive? Are you aware that his terms of amnesty to offenders are far more rigorous than those which were offered by Abraham Lincoln? Have you ever seen the majesty of law more firmly maintained than it has been by him in the exercise of discriminating clemency? [Applause.] Some of you seem to have been slightly disturbed by professions or demonstrations of favor toward the President, made by parties who have heretofore opposed his Administration, as well as the Administration of his predecessor. [Laughter.] And you ask, may not the President yet prove unfaithful to us? For myself, I laid aside partisanship, if I had any, in 1861, when the salvation of the country demanded that sacrifice. It is not, therefore, my purpose to descend to mere partisanship now. Andrew Johnson laid aside, I am sure, whatever of partisanship he had at the same time. [Applause.] That noble act did not allow, but, on the other hand, it forbade, collusion by the friends of the Union with opponents of the policies of the war and of reconciliation which the Government has found it necessary to pursue. Duty requires absolute and uncompromising fidelity to the supporters of those policies, whosoever, and of whatsoever party they may be. [Applause.] Andrew Johnson has practiced that fidelity against the violence of enemies, to the sacrifice of his fortune, the hazard of his liberty, and even the peril of his life. [Enthusiastic cheering.] The same fidelity is still identified with the success of those policies, and, of course, is necessary to the achievement of their magnificent ends. [Loud applause.] Why should he now abandon these policies, and desert time honored and favored supporters, merely because the dawning success of our efforts has compelled former opponents to approve and accept them? [Renewed applause.] Patriotism and loyalty equally, however, require that fidelity in this case shall be mutual. Be ye faithful, therefore, on your part, and although the security I offer is unnecessary and superfluous, yet I will guarantee fidelity on his part. [Renewed cheering.] Those who hitherto opposed the President, but now profess to support him, either are sincere or insincere. Time must prove which is the fact. If they are sincere, who that has a loyal heart must not rejoice in their late though not too long delayed conversion? If they are insincere, are we either less sagacious, or have we less ability now than heretofore to counteract treachery to the national cause? Perhaps you fear the integrity of the man. I confess with a full sense of my accountability, that among all the public men whom I have met, or with whom I have been associated or concerned, in this or any other country, no one has seemed to me to be more wholly free from personal caprice and selfish ambition than Andrew Johnson; none to be more purely and exclusively moved in public action by love of country and good will to mankind. I hope I have said enough of the President. Shall I now speak of his associates in administration—the heads of the executive departments as they are called. I do it cheerfully, because now, for the first time, I am free to speak of them as I truly regard and esteem them. Heretofore I could not do so without inviting what might prove injurious debate—moreover, I could not do so without seeming to desire for myself some exemption from censure, some exercise of clemency, which self respect forbade me personally to invoke. For the time I said to myself:

"My name is lost;
By treason's tooth bare-gnawn and canker-bit,
Yet I am noble as the adversary
I come to cope."

(Applause.) That time has passed away. The present and the last administrations are inseparably allied. Their work is now either completely done, or its end is near at hand. The heads of departments in these allied administrations are now separable without injury to the national safety and welfare. Each is entitled to his proper merit, and each must be content to bear his distinct responsibility. We have had three Secretaries of the Treasury. I believe that the fiscal system under which the nation has been conducted through greater difficulties than any other country ever encountered, was not only wisely projected and efficiently organized by Mr. Chase, but was the only one which, under the then existing circumstances, could have been successful. (Applause) There has been since no departure from that plan, nor any relaxation in pursuing it, by either his immediate successor, Mr. Fessenden, or by Mr. McCulloch, the present incumbent. (Renewed applause.) Intricate financial questions must continue to present themselves from time to time, until we shall have turned the outgoing tide of debt, and begun to experience the incoming flow of surplus revenue. For myself, I can safely leave them to the care of the Secretary of the Treasury. (Applause.) We have had two Secretaries of War, Mr. Cameron and Mr. Stanton. The period of the first was short; that of the last has been long. Of Mr. Cameron I bear witness that he was in all things honest, earnest, zealous and patriotic. Of Mr. Stanton I am to speak in even more exalted praise. (Applause.) My acquaintance with him began amid the hours of deep and overwhelming solicitude which filled what may justly be called an interregnum which occurred between the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, in November, 1860, and his inauguration, amid the dangers of revolution, siege and assassination, in March, 1861, and while Edwin M. Stanton was an acting member of the waning Administration of James Buchanan. From that time, through all the period which elapsed until April, 1865, when the siege of the capitol was raised, and the fearful tragedy of the country was closed with the assassination of the Chief Magistrate who had saved it, I hourly saw and closely observed, by night and by day, the Secretary of War. I saw him organize and conduct a war of pure repression, greater than any war which mankind had before experienced. In all that time, I saw no great or serious error committed.

I saw, as you have all seen, the greatest military results achieved—results which the whole world regarded as impossible. There is not one of those results that is not more or less directly due to the fertile invention, sagacious preparation and indomitable perseverance and energy of the Secretary of War. (Applause,) I have never known him to express or even betray a thought in regard to our country which was not divine. What remains to be done, by exhibiting military force, in bringing the insurrectionary States out from anarchy into a condition of internal peace and cooperation with the Government may be safely trusted to him.

I am equally satisfied with the naval administration of Mr. Welles; and yet I am bound to acknowledge that during the whole period of his service the navy has pretically enjoyed the administration of two sagacious and effective chiefs. The Secretary of the Navy will himself, I am sure, approve and thank me for this tribute to his assistant, Captain Fox. The department has achieved glory enough to divide between them. I apprehend neither now nor in any near future, any danger of maritime collision or conflict; but I think the maintenance of naval preparation equally advantageous both at home and abroad, with regard to questions which, without that precaution, might possibly arise. I am content to leave the responsibility of this case with Mr. Welles. [Applause.] We have had three Secretaries of the Interior, or Home Department—Mr. Smith, Mr. Usher, and Mr. Harlan. Amid the tumults of war and the terror inspired by foreign conspiracies, the operations of the Home Department have all the while been carried on without arresting attention, or even obtaining observation. It might be sufficient praise to say of its chiefs that now, when the time for scrutiny has come, those unobserved operations are found to have been faultless. But this is not all. A thousand, five thousand years hence, men will inquire when and by whom was projected and instituted the steam overland connection, which during all the intervening period, will be seen to have indissolubly bound the distant coasts of the Pacific to the shores of the Atlantic ocean. The answer will be, it was projected and instituted by the Secretaries of the Interior during the administration of Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] We have had two Postmaster Generals. No more prudent or efficient one than Montgomery Blair has ever presided in that department. [Applause.] In his successor, Mr. Dennison, we find a practiced statesman, who, under the improved circumstances of our national condition, is giving us special and peculiar cause for satisfaction. He is promptly restoring the transportation of mails throughout the late theatre of war, and in that way performing an eminent part in the reconciliation of the American people. Watchful of the interests of external as well as of internal commerce, he has brought into action a new and direct postal line with Brazil, and thus has introduced us to more intimate intercourse with the States of South America. A year hence, we shall see him extending commercial, political and friendly connection to the Islands of the Pacific and the great continents that lie beyond it. [Renewed applause.] I wish you all could understand Mr. Speed, the Attorney General, as I do. I do not know whether he is to be more admired for varied and accurate learning, or for what seems to be an intuitive faculty of moral philosophy. Only the delicate nervous system which we all enjoy, but so seldom appreciate, seems to me to furnish a parallel for his quick sensibilities in the discovery and appreciation of truth. [Applause.] Firmer than the most men in his convictions, and braver in his hopes of the progress of humanity, he is nevertheless temperate, thoughtful and wise in the conduct of administration. These are they who were or are the counsellors and agents of the President of the United States during the eventful period through which we have passed. That they have always agreed from the first in deciding the momentous questions with which they were engaged is not asserted. A cabinet which should agree at once on every such question would be no better or safer than one counsellor. Our republican system, and the political system of every free country, requires, if not a "multitude of counsellors," at least an aggregation and diverseness of counsellors. But this I do maintain and confidently proclaim, that every important decision of the Administration has been wise. I maintain with equal firmness, and declare with still greater pleasure, the opinion that no council of government ever existed in a revolutionary period in any nation which was either more harmonious or more loyal to each other, to their chief, and to their country. [Applause.] Had this council been at any time less harmonious or less loyal, I should then have feared the downfall of the republic. Happily, I need not enter the field to assign honors to our military and naval chiefs. Their achievements, while they have excited the admiration, and won the effectionate gratitude of all our countrymen, have already become a grand theme of universal history. I omit to speak of foreign nations and of the proceedings of the Government in regard to them for two reasons; first, because the discussion of such questions is for a season necessarily conducted without immediate publicity; the other is a reason I need not assign. Nevertheless, I may say in general terms this, We have claims upon foreign nations for injuries to the United States and her citizens, and other nations have presented claims against this Government for alleged injuries to them or their subjects. Although these claims are chiefly of a personal and pecuniary nature, yet the discussion of them involves principles essential to the independence of States and harmony among nations. I believe that the President will conduct this part of our affairs in such a manner as to yield and recover indemnities justly due, without any compromise of the national dignity and honor. With whatever jealousy we may adhere to our inherited principle of avoiding entangling alliances with foreign nations, the United States must continue to exercise, as always before our civil war they did exercise, a just and beneficent influence in the international conduct of foreign States, particularly those which are near to us on this continent, and which are especially endeared to us by their adoption of republican institutions. [Applause.] That just influence of ours was impaired, as ought to have been apprehended by the American people, when they fell into the distractions of civil war. With the return of peace, it is coming back to us again, in greater strength than ever. I am sure that this important interest has not been lost sight of by the President of the United States for a single moment, and I expect that we shall see republican institutions, wherever they have been heretofore established throughout the American continent, speedily vindicated, renewed and reinvigorated. [Applause.] When I shall see this progress successfully worked out on the American continent, I shall then look for the signs of its successful working throughout the other continents. (Applause.)

It is thus that I think the Administrations of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson may be assumed as an epoch at which humanity will resume with new spirit and courage the career which, however slow, is nevertheless constantly directed toward the destruction of every form of human slavery, and the political equality of all men. (Enthusiastic and prolonged applause.) And now, my dear friends and neighbors, after this pleasant interview, we part once more—you to continue, I hope, with unabated success and pleasure, your accustomed domestic and social pursuits; I to return to the capital, there to watch and wait and work on a little longer. But we shall meet again. We came together to day to celebrate the end of civil war. We will come together again under next October's sun to rejoice in the restoration of peace, harmony and union throughout the land. Until that time I restrain from what would be a pleasant task—the forecasting of the material progress of the country, the normal increase of population by birth and immigration, and its diffusion over the now obliterated line of Mason and Dixon, to the Gulf of Mexico, and over and across the Rocky Mountains, along the border of Mexico to the Pacific ocean. I say now only this: Go on, fellow citizens, increase and multiply as you have heretofore done. Extend channels of internal commerce as the development of agricultural, foreign and national, resources requires. Improve your harbors, consolidate the Union now while you can, without unconstitutionally centralizing the government, and henceforth you will enjoy, as a tribute of respect and confidence, that security at home and that consideration abroad which the maritime powers of the world have of late, when their candor was specially needed, only reluctantly and partially conceded, (Applause.) May our Heavenly Father bless you and your families and friends, and have you all in His holy keeping until the rolling months shall bring around that happy meeting in 1866; and so, for the present farewell. (Loud applause.)

☞ Read the above speech.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 1, 1865.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

President Johnson's Views.

President Johnson's views with relation to reconstruction in the rebel States, will be found in another column. His intention is to let the States reconstruct themselves, and in doing this he will not allow them to have too much power, but will allow them to exercise their own discretion, as far as it is right; but should they go wrong they must be checked, and as the power is in our hands we must use it in obliging them to correct their errors. He has evidently the plan well laid, and is patiently awaiting the results of the same in each of the States. They are working out their own restoration, and so nicely must they do it that no fault will be found. The Government will not infringe upon the rights of any State, but on the other hand is endeavoring to rear up the institutions laid prostrate, and, as the President says, adapting them to the progress of events. In the speech of Secretary Seward in this paper will be found the remark that this is not a new plan, but that "it is *the* plan which abruptly yet distinctly offered itself to the last Administration." We hope to see the restoration plan long since commenced, progress in its successful way, but time is necessary for its full accomplishment, and faith and patience are requisite to understand the intention of the Government. As time, then, fulfills its mission, let faith and patience on our part do their work.

The President has also thrown out some ideas, though not original, upon the negro suffrage question. He does not favor universal suffrage, at present. If he was in Tennessee, he says, he would try and introduce negro suffrage gradually, with certain qualifications in the commencement; but where he is, he will not interfere with the vote in the rebel States, to dictate that the negro shall vote, as he might with like propriety do the same in Pennsylvania, thus showing that he will keep ever in view the right of each State to do as it thinks expedient in this subject. We could not expect nor require anything more, and the President thus far exercises a commendable sense of discrimination that is his wont, and which the people will remember.

The President also defines in a significant manner his position with regard to the so called Democratic party, which has been vaunting so loudly as having him on their side. He says: "The 'Democratic' party finds its old position untenable, and is coming to ours," which *ours* means, that of the Union party. The opposition can no longer deceive the people, in the face of this assertion, by saying that Andy Johnson is theirs, and if they attempt to do so, the people will know where he stands and what he has said. The President has said in the right time what the Union party has expected of him, and if there are any in its ranks who have believed the insinuations of the so called Democratic papers, they have the President's own opinions publicly expressed, showing to the contrary. And he does not merely *speak* his sentiments, but he shows by his *acts* that he means what he says. The so called Democratic party cannot be consistent with their professions if they follow Andrew Johnson, for he advocates and practices the principles of the Union party, and to be consistent they must follow him and abandon their professions, or else they must discard him and advocate their principles. One thing is certain, if they hold on to the President, he will not hold on to them, and if their words of admiration will do him any good, he knows that their voice of censure will do him no harm.

WHAT A SOUTHERN MAN SAYS:—Kenneth Raynor, in a letter to Dr. William Elvin, thus puts his deliberate opinion on this subject before the world:

"I must say that I regard James Buchanan as more responsible for the disasters and horrors of the last four years, than any man in the nation. The people of the South had very kindly feelings for him. In fact, he was more popular with the ultra men of the South, on account of his connivance at the Kansas outrage, his dogma about having no power to coerce a State, &c., than he was with the Union men. A remonstrance from him, a warning, a declaration that he *must* maintain the authority of the Government and see that the laws were executed—this, coming from a friend, would have induced the secessionists to pause and consider; at least, it would have aroused and given confidence to the Union element of the South. It would in my opinion, have averted the conflict. But he stood still and did nothing."

SECRETARY SEWARD'S SPEECH.—We publish in full the speech delivered by Secretary Seward at his home in Auburn, New York. He speaks flatteringly of President Johnson, and the several members of his cabinet, in which list we think he would not have been at all egotistical in mentioning himself; for we are of the opinion that no man could have been chosen to fill his position as Secretary of State so admirably. He gives in his speech some extended remarks in relation to the Restoration policy that it would be well for all men to consider.

President Johnson's Views on Reconstruction and Negro Suffrage.

Official Report of a Conversation with Him.

The following official correspondence has been published:

MEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 8, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: I was so much impressed with our conversation of last Tuesday, that I returned immediately to my room and wrote down such of the points made as I could remember, and having pondered them all the way home, am to day, more than ever, convinced that, if corrected by you and returned to me for either public or private use, it will go far to promote a good understanding between you and our leading men.

It will also unite the public mind in favor of your plan, so far, at least, as you would carry it out without modification.

You are aware that I do not associate much with men in political life, but rather with those who, representing the advanced moral sense of the country, earnestly labor for the good of our people, without hope of, or even desire for, office or other immediate reward. The latter class desire earnestly to understand your plans, and, if possible, support your administration.

I think the publication of your process of reconstruction, with the reasons for your faith in it, will commend itself to their candid judgment, and, as I told you, inspire our whole Northern people with confidence in your administration.

The report is meagre and unsatisfactory, but I think it conveys, for the most part, the spirit of our conversation. Therefore, although the whole tenor of your words led me to believe it was not intended to be kept private, I have refrained from answering the specific inquiries of anxious friends whom I met on my way home, lest I might, in some way, leave a wrong impression on their minds.

Truly your friend,
GEO. L. STEARNS.

The President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3, 11½ A. M.

I have just returned from an interview with President Johnson, in which he talked for an hour on the process of reconstruction of rebel States. His manner was as cordial, and his conversation as free, as in 1863, when I met him daily in Nashville.

His countenance is healthy, even more so than when I first knew him.

I remarked, that the people of the North were anxious that the process of reconstruction should be thorough, and they wished to support him in the arduous work, but their ideas were confused by the conflicting reports constantly circulated, and especially by the present position of the Democratic party. It is industriously circulated in the Democratic Clubs that he was going over to them. He laughingly replied: "Major, have you never known a man who for many years had differed from your views because you were in advance of him, claim them as his own when he came up to your stand point?"

I replied, "I have often." He said, "So have I," and went on: the Democratic party finds its old position untenable, and is coming to ours; if it has come up to our position, I am glad of it. You and I need no preparation for this conversation; we can talk freely on this subject, for the thoughts are familiar to us; we can be perfectly frank with each other. He then commenced with saying that the States are in the Union, which is whole and indivisible.

Individuals tried to carry them out, but did not succeed, as a man may try to cut his throat and be prevented by the bystanders; and you cannot say he cut his throat because he tried to do it.

Individuals may commit treason, and be punished, and a large number of individuals may constitute a rebellion and be punished as traitors. Some States tried to get out of the Union, and we opposed it, honestly, because we believed it to be wrong; and we have succeeded in putting down the rebellion. The power of those persons who made the attempt has been crushed, and now we want to reconstruct the State Governments and have the power to do it. The state institutions are prostrated, laid out on the ground, and they must be taken up and adapted to the progress of events; this cannot be done in a moment. We are making very rapid progress, so rapid I sometimes cannot realize it; it appears like a dream.

We must not be in too much of a hurry; it is better to let them reconstruct themselves than to force them to it; for if they go wrong the power is in our hands, and we can check them at any stage, to the end, and oblige them to correct their errors; we must be patient with them. I did not expect to keep out all who were excluded from the amnesty, or even a large number of them, but I intended they should sue for pardon, and so realize the enormity of the crime they had committed.

You could not have broached the subject of equal suffrage, at the North, seven years ago, and we must remember that the changes at the South have been more rapid, and they have been obliged to accept more unpalatable truth than the North has; we must give them time to digest a part, for we cannot expect such large affairs will be comprehended and digested at once. We must give them time to understand their new position.

I have nothing to conceal in these matters, and have no desire or willingness to take indirect courses to obtain what we want.

Our Government is a grand and lofty structure; in searching for its foundation we find it rests on the broad basis of popular rights. The elective franchise is not a natural right, but a political right. I am opposed to giving the States too much power, and also to a great consolidation of power in the Central Government.

If I interfered with the vote in the rebel States, to dictate that the negro shall vote, I might do the same thing for my own purposes in Pennsylvania. Our only safety lies in allowing each State to control the right of voting by its own laws, and we have the power to control the rebel States if they go wrong. If they rebel, we have the army, and can control them by it, and if necessary by legislation also. If the General Government controls the right to vote in the States, it may establish such rules as will restrict the vote to a small number of persons, and thus create a central despotism.

My position here is different from what it would be if I was in Tennessee. There I should try to introduce negro suffrage gradually; first, those who had served in the army; those who could read and write, and, perhaps, a property qualification for others, say $200 or $250.

It would not do to let the negroes have universal suffrage now; it would breed a war of races.

There was a time in the Southern States when the slaves of large owners looked down upon non slaveowners because they did not own slaves; the larger the number of slaves their masters owned, the prouder they were, and this has produced hostility between the mass of the whites and the negroes. The outrages are mostly from non slaveholding whites against the negro, and from the negro upon the nonslaveholding whites.

The negro will vote with the late master whom he does not hate, rather than with the nonslaveholding white, whom he does hate. Universal suffrage would create another war not against us, but a war of races.

Another thing. This Government is the freest and best on the earth, and I feel sure is destined to last; but to secure this, we must elevate and purify the ballot. I for many years contended at the south that slavery was a political weakness, but others said it was political strength; they thought we gained three fifths representation by it; I contended that we lost two fifths.—If we had no slaves, we should have had twelve representatives more, according to the then ratio of representation. Congress apportions representation by States, not districts, and the State apportions by districts. Many years ago I moved in the Legislature that the apportionment of Representatives to Congress, in Tennessee, sh'ld be by qualified voters.

The apportionment is now fixed until 1872; before that time we might change the basis of representation from population to qualified voters, north as well as south, and, in due course of time, the States, *without regard to color*, might extend the elective franchise to all who possessed certain mental, moral or such other qualifications, as might be determined by an enlightened public judgment.

BOSTON, Oct. 18, 1865.—The above report was returned to me by President Johnson with the following endorsement. GEO. L. STEARNS.

I have read the within communication and find it substantially correct. I have made some verbal alterations.
A. J.

President Johnson and the Rebel War Debt.

The South Carolina Constitutional Convention having passed a resolution that the Rebel War Debt ought to be paid, President Johnson forwarded the following important dispatch to Gov. Holden, Provisional Governor of that State:

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 18, 1865.

W. W. HOLDEN, *Provisional Governor.*—Every dollar of the State debt created to aid the Rebellion against the United States should be repudated, finally and forever. The great mass of the people should not be taxed to pay a debt to aid in carrying on a rebellion which they, in fact, if left to themselves, were opposed to. Let those who have given their means for the obligations of the State, look to that power they tried to establish in violation of law, Constitution, and will of the people. They must meet their fate. It is their misfortune, and cannot be recognized by the people of any State professing themselves loyal to the United States and in the Union.

I repeat, that the loyal people of North Carolina should be exonerated from the payment of every dollar of indebtedness created to aid in carrying on the Rebellion. I trust and hope that the people of North Carolina will wash their hands of everything that partakes in the slightest degree of the Rebellion, which has been so recently crushed by the strong arm of the Government, in carrying out the obligations imposed by the Constitution of the Union.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

—This dispatch was at once laid before the Convention by Gov. Holden, whereupon the Convention took a second sober thought of the matter and incorporated a provision in the Constitution, before adjourning, that no Logislature of North Carolina should be permitted to tax the people of that State for the payment of any part of the Rebel War Debt.

☞ We have an original incident of Mr. Lincoln; one that may not be awkwardly reproduced at this time. After the death of Stonewall Jackson, the rebel general, a generous obituary of him appeared in the editorial columns of the Washington *Daily Chronicle*, in which full credit was given to the peculiar qualities of the deceased soldier, especially to the unquestioned sincerity of his motives; and an appeal was made to the Union officers to borrow some of the strong, and even fanatical, enthusiasm of Stonewall, in their military conduct. Mr. Lincoln was so well gratified at this tribute to an enemy, that he wrote a letter to the editor, thanking him for what he was pleased to call "a just and generous notice of one who had shown so much high courage in fighting for so dark a cause." Those who knew Mr. Lincoln intimately need not be told how truly this little incident represents his appreciation of the character of Stonewall Jackson.

JEFF DAVIS' TRIAL.—Late accounts say that preparations are in progress for an early trial of Jefferson Davis.—He is to be arraigned on the charge of treason in levying war against the United States.

☞ President Johnson has declared that all the late rebel States must repudiate their war debt to prove their loyalty. Another pill hard to swallow by those who idolized the Confederacy.

Our Correspondence.

SHIRLEY TOWNSHIP, Oct. 23.

MR. EDITOR:—I have a leisure moment which I will improve by sending a few crude items to the *Globe:*

The election, as you are aware, is over; a glorious triumph of principle over error has been achieved, despite the efforts of a *very few* of the Union party's *impotent* politicians, who must have learned by the late election, if not before, that when the bone and sinew of the party are determined and active, the efforts of *disappointed* office seekers prove abortive. But a truce to politics—it is not my province.

The farmers are pretty generally through seeding. Occasionally you may see some tardy one scratching among the rocks on the hillsides, but such as these pretty generally get cold fingers and meager crops for their pay. The grain fields, with but very few exceptions, look beautifully green, promising to reward the industrious husbandman for his toil and anxiety. The farmers in this vicinity are busily engaged with their corn crops, which, in a general way, is much more than an averaged one.

There is considerable interest manifested by our citizens in a vein of anthracite coal cropping out on the farms of Messrs. Enyeart, Spanogle and Ashman, near Shirleysburg. The citizens in that vicinity held a meeting last week at Mr. Spanogle's, which resulted in forming a company of good men who will spare no means in immediately developing, we hope, this rich treasure for Shirley township—which will do more good for our farms, than if it were a mine of gold. I say, gentlemen of the company, hurry up the anthracite. Then will come in its train, a railroad from Mt. Union—the Sherman's valley *contemplated* road will diverge from its surveyed route and pay Shirleysburg a permanent visit,—our plains dotted with thrifty farmer's dwellings, and the hilltops variegated by the speculator's stately mansions, (not being room on the level for such,) and, if we can find vacant ground sufficient for it, the County Fair will be a fixed institution of Shirleysburg, for who will be able to pay *more into its coffers than we?* All of which will assuredly occur if you strike coal. Then, gentlemen of the company, hurry up the anthracite!!

On last Thursday evening Isaac Book took his wagon, drawn by two spirited horses, to a field some distance from his house, for the purpose of getting the apples that were on a tree.—His two little sons, aged respectively about six and eight years, were in the wagon, whilst he incautiously climbed up the tree, leaving the horses standing, unhitched; he thought of his error—in leaving the horses unhitched—while about to shake the tree, but too late,—the horses seeing him on the tree took fright, and ran with utmost speed, the poor little children looking back to him, their protector, for assistance. He jumped from the tree, and ran furiously after the horses, expecting every moment to see the mangled bodies of his beloved boys; the horses in circling round the field came close to Mr. Book at a furious rate, who, in desperation for his children, jumped at the rein of one of the horse's bridles which he caught, and was dragged several rods, when he had despairingly to let them go—which they did, if possible, in a much more accelerated pace. They then broke through the fence—he pursuing them, bleeding, toward the barn which was three quarters of a mile off, over logs and fences, and when he arrived at the barn bleeding and breathless, he found the fugitive horses caught, and to his unspeakable joy his beloved boys unharmed. On the horses nearing the house Mrs. Book hearing the noise of the wagon came out and attempted to catch them, but escaped being run over by getting out of the way.

AMICUS.

☞ The first Thursday in December next has been appointed by the President as a day of national thanksgiving

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. D. P. MILLER,
Office opposite Jackson House, offers his service to citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. nol-6mis

MILNWOOD ACADEMY
A SCHOOL FOR
Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

THE undersigned gives notice that he will open the above institution on
WEDNESDAY, the 8th of NOVEMBER.
The services of Rev. R. L. McCune, an experienced and well qualified Teacher, have been secured as Teacher of the Latin and Greek languages.
The Principal intends to spare no pains or expense to make MILNWOOD one of the first schools of the land.
The location of the school is healthy. The buildings are large and well suited for a school of the kind. Pupils board with and are under the eye of the Principal at all times.
TERMS:
Boarding, Tuition, and Room Rent, per session of twenty weeks.....$70
Latin, Greek, and Music, extra.
For further particulars, address
W. A. HUNTER, Principal,
nol-2t Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, Pa.

WANTED at S. E. HENRY & CO'S
15,000 bushels Wheat,
5,000 " Rye,
5,000 " Oats,
5,000 " Corn,
1,000 " Flaxseed,
1,000 " Cloverseed,
1,000 pounds Wool,
For which the highest cash price will be paid.

LADIES' COATS and CIRCULARS, Shawls, Cloth Basques, &c., &c., at
S. E. HENRY & CO.

GO TO S. E. HENRY & CO'S for good Cloths, cassimeres, satinettes, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Velvet Cord, &c.

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

Reward the Soldiers!

Another Opportunity is offered the many Friends of the Soldiers to Reward those who Faced the Music of the Enemy.

J. B. SHONTZ & BRO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their numerous friends of Marklesburg and surrounding country, that they have received a large and splendid stock of
NEW GOODS,
Consisting of—
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
GENT'MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
and a large stock of JEWELRY, &c.

The public, without regard to politics, religion, sect or color, will find our store the place to buy just what they want, and at prices to suit the times.
Don't fail to give us a call, as we are determined to please all.
Marklesburg, Huntingdon co., Nov. 1, '65,

PROF. J. H. M'ENTYRE'S GREAT REMEDY,
THE
INDIAN COMPOUND
Internal and External Medicine,
WILL CURE:
☞ Diarrhœa, Bloody Flux in one day,
☞ Headache and Earache in three minutes.
☞ Toothache in one minute.
☞ Neuralgia in five minutes,
☞ Sprains in twenty minutes,
☞ Sore Throat in ten minutes,
☞ Cholic and Cramp in five minutes,
☞ Rheumatism in one day,
☞ Pain in the Back or Side in ten minutes,
☞ Bad Coughs or Colds in one day,
☞ Fever and Ague in one day.
☞ Cures Deafness, Asthma, Piles,
☞ Bronchitis Affections, Dyspepsia,
☞ Inflammation of the Kidneys, Erysipelas,
☞ Liver Complaint and Palpitation of the Heart.

Keep it in your Families—Sickness comes when least expected.

I propose to check, and effectually dissipate more ache and pain, and to accomplish more perfect equilibrium of all the circulating fluids in the human system, than can be effected by any other, or all other methods of medical aid in the same space of time.
THIS POPULAR REMEDY is fast coming into use, for the fact that it cure, free of charge, all these complaints whenever there is an opportunity to do so. As soon as it is applied it soothes instantly all the pain. I do not ask you to buy before you are certain of its efficiency. If you have an achoor pain, it is warranted to do all it purports on the label; otherwise the money will be refunded.
I do not propose to cure *every* disease—only a class named by my directions. My liniment operates on chemical and electric principles, and is, therefore, appliable, to the cure or natural restoration of all organic derangement arising from an improper circulation of the nerve vital fluids.
Prof. J. H. McEntyre's INDIAN COMPOUND acts directly on the absorbents, reducing glandular and other swellings in incredible short time, *without any possible danger from its use* under any possible circumstances.
This is an internal and external medicine—composed of roots, herbs and barks, such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on earth to cure all complaints if we only know what they were.
This has been a great study with the Medical Faculty for many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the many complaints—how to put them together, and what proportions to use.
J. H. McENTYRE,
Proprietor, Reading, Pa.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.
Huntingdon, Pa., Sept. 6, 1865.

McENTYRE'S
DANDELION PILLS,
For all diseases arising from one cause, viz: Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Catarrh in the Head, Weak and disordered Stomach, such as Indigestion, Sick Headache, Giddiness of the Head, Weakness of Sight, Windy Ailments, Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains, Pains in the Back or Side, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Impurity of the Blood, Blotches or Eruptions of the Body, Gravel, Worms, &c., &c. Sold at 25 cents per box.

McENTYRE'S
INDIAN VEGETABLE
WORM DESTROYER!
This infallible medicine is warranted to expel worms in all cases and may be given to children of all ages, as they are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless.
☞ Can be had at Lewis' Book store, Huntingdon, Pa.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs,
For sale cheap at the Clothing Store of
oct24 LEOPOLD BLOOM.

FOR SALE.
ONE new trotting BUGGY, one good CARRIAGE, and one MARE, three years old next spring.
LEOPOLD BLOOM.
Huntingdon, Oct 25, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
PERSONAL PROPERTY.
Will be sold at my farm in Franklin township, Spruce creek,
On Wednesday, November 15th, 1865,
the following personal property, viz:—3 mares, 2 colts, 1 Durham bull, cows, heifers, calves, 9 sheep, 1 chester white boar, 2 sows, 2 threshing machines and horse powers, straw cutter, buckeye mower, and a lot of farming utensils too tedious to mention.
GEO. B. PORTER.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY STORE.
C LONG & CO. would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity to the fact that they have just opened a FAMILY GROCERY STORE at the old stand of Christopher Lough, where they will keep constantly on hand a full and well assorted stock of
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
such as Lovering's Syrup, N. Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, Salt, Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Dried Beef, Flour, Fish, Cheese, Rice, Pickles, and Provisions of all kinds.
CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,
comprising, in part, Baskets, Buckets, Tubs, Washboards, Corn Brooms, Brushes, Rugs, Mats, Floor Oil Cloths, Bags, Trunks, &c. &c.
CANDIES and NUTS of all kinds, wholesale and retail.
TOYS, TOBACCO, SEGARS, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, &c
They respectfully invite a call and examination of their stock, satisfied that their goods and prices will compare favorably with those of any other in the place.
C. LONG & CO.
Huntingdon, October 25, 1865.

DR. VENARD'S
STAR MAGIC LINIMENT
CURES
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
TOOTHACHE,
HEADACHE,
DIPTHERIA, or SORE THROAT,
CRAMPS, or
PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
SPRAINS,
and DIARRHŒA.
SOLE AGENT,
SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Price One Dollar.
☞ Agents Wanted to sell the above throughout the Country.
Huntingdon, Oct. 25, 1865.

TRIAL LIST,
NOVEMBER TERM, 1865
FIRST WEEK.

Jno H. Stonebraker's ad'rs	vs David Stewart, et al.
Dr. P. Shoenberger's ex'rs	vs Wilson & Lorenze.
Charles Trimble	vs John Denny.
Morris, Tasker & Co.	vs Harrison & Mattern.
Jacob Cresswell	vs F. H. Lane.
Eliza Young	vs A. Wise, et al.
Matthew Simpson	vs D. L. Etnier.

SECOND WEEK.

Samuel Beverly	vs John Beverly.
S. L. Glasgow, for use,	vs Mary Gibbony's executors.
D. H. Stevens, for use,	vs Harriet N. Glasgow.
John Black & Co.	vs Catharine Trickler.
R. C. McGill	vs Benjamin Cress.
Robert Thompson	vs Daniel Whittaker.
Shorb, Stewart & Co.	vs J. H Shoenberger's adm'rs
Mary DeArmitt	vs Nicholas Cresswell.
John Bell, et al,	vs Morgan & Gifford.
Michael McCabe	vs Jeremiah Norris.
B. M. Jones & Co,	vs James Clarke.
Michael Scanlan	vs R. B. Wigton.

W. C. WAGONER, Prothonotary.

NOTICE.
Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Benjamin Fouse, late of Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, deceased. All persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims present them, properly authenticated, to us.
ANN FOUSE, Administratrix.
oct25-6t* ADAM FOUSE, Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 10th day of August, A. D. 1865, under the hands and seal of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 22th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Leas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 13th day) of November next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coronor and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.
Dated at Huntingdon, the 24th day October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and the 89th year of American Independence.
GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 19th day of August, A. D. 1865, I am commanded to make public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 20th day) of November, A. D., 1865, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.
Dated at Huntingdon, the 14th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and the 89th year of American Independence.
GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, Oct. 24, '65.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Lev Fa., Ven. Ex. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY, 13TH DAY of NOVEMBER, 1865, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described property to wit:

A lot of ground in the borough of Coalmont, and numbered 172 in plot of said borough, extending 50 feet front and 150 feet back, with a two story frame tavern house 50 feet front by 30 feet back. Kitchen and other outbuildings, also, a good frame stable, adjoining lands of Samuel Brooks on Juniata street on the north east. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Long.

Also, All that certain farm, plantation and tract of land, situate in Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, on which Andrew Banks now resides on the ridge, adjoining lands of Thomas Hooper on the north and westerly sides, lands of Asaph Price on the south and easterly side, containing about ninety acres, with the usual allowance, be the same more or less, about fifty acres more or less cleared, with a log dwelling house, weather boarded, one story and a half high, a small frame barn and other improvements thereon. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Foreman.

Also, All the right, title and interest of the defendant to the following described tract of land in Carbon township, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at white oak on corner of lands of Jane Steel and Robert H. Powell, thence by lands of Jane Steel south twenty seven degrees east forty seven perches to a white oak; thence by lands of John Hamilton north fifty nine and one quarter degrees, east fifty six perches to a white oak; thence by same and lands of Orbison, Dorris & Co. south thirty five and a half, east twenty two perches to a chestnut; thence by lands of the latter south thirty five degrees, east fifty eight perches to a stone heap; thence by lands of Horatio Trexler & Co south two and a quarter degrees, west twenty five and five tenths to a locust; thence by same south fifty nine, east twenty four and three tenths perches to a dead chestnut; thence by the same south eight degrees, west fifty two perches to a chestnut; thence by lands of Cummings, Castner & Hartman south eighty six and three quarter degrees, east twenty and six tenths perches to a dead chestnut; thence by the same north thirty four and one quarter degrees, east seventy perches of a chestnut; thence by same north six degrees, west fourteen perches to a black oak; thence by the same north twenty degrees, east three perches to a chestnut oak; thence by the same north thirty five degrees, east one hundred and nineteen perches to a chestnut oak; thence by the same north forty seven and one half degrees, east sixty one perches to a white oak; thence north twenty three degrees and fifty nine minutes, west one hundred and seventy nine and eight tenths perches to a black oak; thence north ten perches to a white oak; thence by lands of Robert H. Powell south fifty three and one half degrees, west one hundred and twenty five perches to a stone heap; thence south twenty six and one quarter degrees, west fourteen and two tenths perches to a chestnut; thence south seventy one degrees, west nine and one tenth perches to a stone heap; thence south forty three and a half degrees, west two hundred and thirty perches to the place of beginning, containing (according to the resurvey made by J. Simpson Africa on the 4th and 5th days of March, 1861) three hundred and twenty seven acres and twenty four perches and allowance. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wm. H. Irwin.

Also, All that certain two story frame building situated in West township, Huntingdon county, adjoining the village of Mooresville, on the North side of the road leading from Hollidaysburg, adjoining lands of William Moore, and the village of Mooresville aforesaid being thirty feet on said road or towards said road, and extending back forty-one feet, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant thereto. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Neff, Wm. Moore, and R. M. Cunningham, building Committee for the subscribers to the Mooresville High School.

Also, All the right, title and interest of the defendant in a lot of ground in Carbon township, Huntingdon County, fronting thirty feet on the public road, leading from Dudley to Broad Top City, and extending back one hundred and forty feet, having a two story frame house, twenty-four feet front, and extending back eighteen feet, with a kitchen, a stable and other outbuildings thereon erected. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Francis Drum.

Also, Two hundred acres of land more or less, in Barree township, adjoining lands of Monroe Furnace on the north, Wm Maitlt's heirs in the west, Edward J. Little in the south, with a log house and log barn, with other outbuildings.

Also—An other tract situate in Barree township, containing 13 acres, adjoining lands of the heirs of Geo. B ll on the west, widow Lindy's heirs on the east, Benj. McMahon on the north. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Lightner, Daniel Massey and Geo. Hutchinson.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS.—Bidders at Sheriff's Sales will take notice that immediately up n the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.
Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Monday of the first week of Court, and the deeds acknowledged on the following Saturday.
GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Oct. 24, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, A. D 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for approval by the Court on Monday, the 13th of November A. D. 1865.
1. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Andrew McConnaghy, deceased, set apart to his widow Eliza McConnaghy.
2. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Armstrong Willoughby, deceased, set apart to his widow Catharine Willoughby.
3. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Oliver Price, late of Shirley twp., deceased, set apart to his widow Rebecca Price.
4. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Martin Speck, late of Juniata twp., deceased, set apart to his widow Catharine Speck.
5. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Robert Wilson, late of Oneida tw, deceased, set apart to his widow Barbara Wilson.
6. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of John Keugh, late of Clay twp., deceased, set apart to his widow Margaret Keugh.
7. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Alexander Hanis, late of Shirley twp., deceased, set apart to his widow Susan Hanis.
8. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Merits Hawn late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, set apart to his widow Susan Hawn.
9. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Benjamin Fouse, late of Hopewell twp., deceased, set apart to his widow Ann Fouse.
10. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Alexander Stutes, late of Walker township, set apart to his widow Eliza Stutes.
DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Clerk.
Oct. 18, 1865.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 13th day of November next, (1865,) to wit:
1. Administration account of Abednego Edwards, Administrator of Barbara Edwards late of Tod township, deceased.
2. Administration account of Thomas Griffith, Administrator of John Terrell, late of Tod township, deceased.
3. Account of George Jackson, Administrator of Daniel Selfridge, late of Jackson township, deceased.
4. Administration account of Sarah B. Irvin, Administratrix of Dr. James M. Irvin, late of Alexandria borough, deceased, as filed by John Henderson, one of her securities, she being a resident of Illinois.
5. Account of John Price, Administrator of Margaret McLain, late of Shirley township, deceased.
6. Account of David Douglass, Administrator of John Kelly, late of Tell township, deceased.
7. The account of Benjamin F. Patton, Trustee to sell the Real estate of Samuel Beck, deceased, under proceedings in partition.
8. Final account of John Scott, guardian of Charles H. Anderson, son of John P. Anderson, deceased; who has attained his majority.
9. Administration account of David F. Tussey, Administrator with the will annexed of John Piper, late of Porter township, deceased.
10. Account of George W. Moore, Executor of Arthur Moore, late of the borough of Birmingham, deceased.
11. Administration account of Mary White, Administratrix of John White, late of Huntingdon borough, dec'd.
12. Administration account of Andrew Crownover and William Coy, Executors of James R. Crownover, late of Barree township, deceased.
13. The Administration account of Jacob Weaver and William Stone, Administrators of William Stone, late of Hopewell township, deceased.
14. Trust account of Samuel Steffey, Trustee appointed to sell the Real estate of Robert Wilson, late of Jackson township, deceased.
15. Trust account of David S. Ker, Trustee appointed to sell the Real Estate of the Hon. John Ker, late of Walker township, deceased.
16. The account of George W. Kesselring, Administrator of Charles Rinehart, late of Clay township, deceased.
17. The account of James Clarke, who with John P. Mathias, was Executor of Benjamin Johnston, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased, as filed by John R. Thompson, Administrator of James Clarke, deceased.
18. Account of R. Milton Speer, Executor of the last will and testament of George W. Speer, deceased.
19. Account of George W. Johnston, Trustee to sell the Real estate of John White, deceased, under proceedings in partition.
20. Administration account of John B. Garver, Executor of David D. Eshelman, late of Shirley township, dec'd.
21. Guardianship account of James Maguire, guardian of Elizabeth, Cathrine and Emeline, minor children of Batholemew Malone, and Elizabeth Malone, late of Morris township, deceased.
DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Register.
Register's Office, Hunt., Oct. 18, 1865.

NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.
HENRY STROUSE & CO.
Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.
NOW
FOR
BARGAINS
Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;
And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at correspondingly low prices for cash, or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.
We respectfully solicit the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.
Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.
☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.
HENRY STROUSE & CO.
Marklesburg, Oct. 24, 1865.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
FALL ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL TRAIN	P. & E. MAIL.	HARRISBURG EXPRESS MAIL TRAIN	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. P. & E. MAIL.	DAY EXPRESS	MAIL TRAIN
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 17	4 50	11 53	.....

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 1, 1865.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

☞The Pennsylvania Railroad Station house is fitted up in a beautiful style.

☞Mr. Smith, proprietor of the Jackson House, has made a fine improvement by fitting up a large bar room in the basement of his building.

☞Home again from the "old country"—our friend Felty Brown, and as fat as ever. He informs us that he had a rough time for several days on his return.

☞It will be a source of some grievance to most of the "gude house-wives" of this county to know that the apple crop was considerably a failure, and consequently what fruit there is of this description sells at an enormous price. Apple-butter, pies, jelly, &c., we bid you a long season-able adieu.

☞John B. Givin and family have left our midst to reside in Renova, on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. Mr. Givin has branched out in the mercantile business in that place. From the number of citizens that have left this section for that place we think he will get plenty of "old customers."

☞A French editor gives the following amusing description of the effect of an advertisement: The first time a man sees an advertisement he takes no notice of it; the second time he looks at the name; the third time he reads it; the fourth time he speaks of it to his wife; the fifth time he buys.

☞Sauer-kraut season has again been ushered; and the stamp, stamp, stamp, of the stamper, is or will be heard in many of our residences. With cabbage (in price) on the "rize," and on the dwindle in size, we think the prospects for plenty of this palatable dish are extremely slim, at least in this locality.

☞The weather for some time past, though changeable, is indicative of winter, and the blustry reign of King Boreas is now upon us. We have not heard of any weather-cocks prophesying whether we will have a mild or severe winter, but as it is about our time to prognosticate we feel safe in saying that we will have more *severely* cold weather this winter than we had last summer. Weather cocks we are sure, can't give us any *wiser* information.

☞As this is the last day of October, generally known as Hallow-e'en, we may expect the usual nocturnal visit from the *brave* youths who throw corn at the windows, pull bells, pound doors, hoot and halloo, pull cat's tails, tie tin-pans to dog's tails, and conclude with transplacing signs, upturning boxes in the streets, hauling wagons, carts, and everything wheelable, into the Diamond, and making rumpus generally in their attempts to turn the town upside down. We say look out for these youths, and, *if you can* catch them, make an example of them.

☞Amongst the many fairs this year, Huntingdon county was the only place in which a premium was given for the best looking baby. Old Huntingdon, therefore, is not always behind the times, as we may expect to see other counties following her example next year. Sniffles thinks that as we have a host of beautiful, talented and expert performers on musical instruments in this place and also in the county, next year a premium of $35 sh'ld be awarded to the best player. Or, if this reward is not deserving of the flattery, let the most intellectual and best looking young man offer himself as the prize. Lads and lasses, then, prepare yourselves for the *coming* show.

☞It is now a pleasure to take an evening's stroll through some of the streets of our town. Now, instead of walking over pathways in front of dwellings, on which mud reigned supreme, in some places only sheltered by as muddy boards, we have the substantial pavement of brick. Rainy weather has not now so much the hideous aspect it formerly presented, and we can walk without fear of stumbling or falling over shoe-top into a puddle of muddy water; ladies' skirts will not be fringed with a well compounded preparation of yellow mud and dirty water, and their former care and necessary precaution of "holding up" their dresses is now to a great extent rendered useless. Thanks to our "borough fathers" that such is the case; but we would advise them not to diminish their efforts to do good, but labor on till the last stronghold of mud ceases to have a foot-hold or a skirt hold upon the traveling community.

Gold Pens & Pencils,

The best assortment of the handsomest and best styles, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf

The Court House.

The finishing touch was given to the Court House on Saturday last, and the old building now presents a respectable appearance without; and within, we venture the assertion, is not surpassed by any Court Room in the interior, for neatness, comfort and appearance. Many changes have been made. Instead of one half of the room being taken up with two large old style stoves, with almost iron enough in them to make a railroad, there is built in the cellar, the most improved style of heating furnace, which sends its warm fumes to every corner of the room; while the space formerly occupied by those huge "cumberers of the ground," has been filled up with neat comfortable benches. The steep inclined platform that sustained the seats, and which was built for the purpose of running off tobacco spit, has been lowered at the back part, to within eighteen inches of the floor, and now extends forward to the bar, sustaining four rows of benches instead of two. The former solid fence, of various turns, and many gates, has been supplanted by a neat substantial railing; while the Judges' bench has lessened its portly dimensions considerably.

By these various changes, besides greatly improving the appearance of the room, there are now seats for more than twice the number than formerly could be accommodated.

When all this had been done, the painters took charge, and after being under their hands for awhile it comes forth "a thing of beauty;" the ceiling, walls, pillars, doors and benches, each having received their color—the blending of the light and shade upon each presenting a very fine appearance.

The Commissioners deserve much credit for their taste in planning, and energy in prosecuting the improvements.

And now that it is once again decent, it is hoped it will receive more care and attention than formerly, and not be given to every wandering showman, who desires to exhibit his folly to the mixed audience who usually attend such entertainments, and who, between scenes, seem to have no greater ambition, than to see how much they can deface the walls and furniture.

There needs to be appointed some person to take charge of the building and grounds, who will give it some attention, and protect and preserve the property from the ravages of thoughtless vandals. We think any person, no matter who, that would be caught defacing the property in any way should be dealt with in such a manner, as would teach him, and all others so disposed, that it cannot be done with impunity.

Soldiers' Monument Fund.

The following is a list of Chairmen of township and borough committees appointed for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to the monument fund. It is hoped the county will be speedily and thoroughly canvassed, and an amount of money raised sufficient to erect a monument worthy of the object for which it is intended.

William Dorris, Esq., Huntingdon.
Hon. B. F. Patton, Warriorsmark.
Hays Hamilton, Franklin.
John Porter, Porter.
J. M. Stevens, West.
Thomas Love, Barree.
Asbury Oaks, Jackson.
Henry Wilson, Oneida.
Isaac Long, Juniata.
Milton Sangree, Walker.
H. L. McCarthy, Brady.
John Flenner, Henderson.
John Donaldson, Union.
David Clarkson, Cass.
John Griffith, Tod.
John Benford, Carbon.
Rev. Theobald Fouse, Hopewell.
John Garner, Penn.
Thomas Uttley, Springfield.
Samuel McVitty, Clay.
Alexander Appleby, Dublin.
David Baker, Cromwell.
John Silverthorn, Tell.
Hon. W. B. Leas, Shirley.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
Chairman Executive Committee.

It Must be Stopped.—Another Accident.

The fast running of trains through our town must be stopped. On Saturday last we witnessed an accident on railroad street immediately in front of the Jackson Hotel. We were standing in the door of the barber shop opposite and we noticed a young man, Theodore Murty, come out of the Jackson House, and in attempting to cross the track was caught by the locomotive of a passenger train which was running at great speed, and dashed to the pavement at least twenty-five feet from where he was struck. His left arm was broken, his head slightly cut, and he was severely injured internally. We are satisfied that the rules of the Company forbid the running of trains through town at the speed we witness almost every day. If the company cannot stop such wreckleasness on the part of engineers, our citizens must take the matter in hand.

Another Railroad Accident.

A brakeman on one of the Stock freights, named Dougherty, had two of his fingers mashed on Friday last, while in the act of coupling the locomotive to the train. This young man has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the last three years, and had never received an injury before.

☞Dr. D. P. Miller has opened an office opposite the Jackson House, where he offers his professional services to the community at home and at large.

Business Cards.

We direct the attention of our merchants and business men generally to the column headed "Professional and Business cards," on the fourth page. We have inserted the names of our yearly or otherwise liberal county advertisers under this head, and do so gratuitously. Those merchants in the county who desire their name and address placed in the column can be accommodated by handing in their advertisements. The advantage in having the name and address thus situated gives our readers a better opportunity of finding them, and then they will know, too, "who is who," "and where is where." Business men who do not advertise can have their card placed in the column by paying the regular advertising rates.

Soldiers' Vote.

The following is the official vote of some of the soldiers from this county still in service:

Twenty one voters from this county attached to Co. K, 3d Regt., Penna. Pro. Vol. Cav., in camp near Winchester, Va., voted as follow:—Hartranft, 19, Davis, 2; Campbell, 18, Linton, 3; Baker, 19, Brown, 19; Beaver, 19; Bathurst, 19, Dean, 2; Myton, 19; Warfel, 18; Flenner, 18, Lightner, 3; Glasgow, 18; Sangree, 18.

One voter attached to the 3d Regt. Penna. Artillery, Fort Monroe, Va., voted as follows: Hartranft, 1; Campbell, 1; Baker, 1, Brown, 1.

☞The remains of Sergeant James D. Cunningham, of the 49th P. V. V., who was killed in Virginia, the 7th day of June, 1864, were last week brought from Coal Harbor, Va., where they had been interred, and buried in the Huntingdon cemetery on Saturday. Sergt. Cunningham enlisted in the first company for the war, from this place, and remained in the service, with but short intermission, until his death, in every station and on every occasion, acquitting himself as a good and valiant soldier.

Unfortunate Occurrence.

On Tuesday morning last, two brothers named Simpson, started from Mill Creek to hunt wild turkeys. While in the woods, by some unfortunate misunderstanding, James was shot in the throat with a rifle ball by his brother. The wounded was borne to his home in Mill Creek; the ball, which passed from his neck to his shoulder, has been extracted, and Mr. Simpson evinces signs of recovery.

☞One day last week another prisoner broke out or rather climbed out of jail. Out of the seven confined in our jail three weeks ago, but one remains awaiting hearing at this month's court, and he is of the colored persuasion. The last absconder effected his escaped in the day-time, during the absence of the Sheriff, by climbing over the wall. Malefactors, we warn you that *it* is not *safe*—to be confined in the Huntingdon jail.

☞A. L. Guss has retired from the publication of the *Juniata Sentinel*, which paper he has edited during the last three years. Mr. Guss has taken the Cassville Seminary, which he will shortly open for the instruction, exclusively, of orphan children of deceased Pennsylvania soldiers, in conformity with the law passed by our last Legislature.

Reward the Soldiers.

J. B. Shontz & Brother, two as good soldiers as faced the enemy during the war, are in business at Marklesburg, and have just opened a large stock of new goods, just such as the people want every day. They are deserving of all the patronage a generous public can give them. See their advertisement.

Millwood Academy.

This institution will again be opened on the 8th inst., by Prof. W. A. Hunter, who successfully conducted the Cassville Seminary until it changed owners. We have no doubt Mr. Hunter will be equally successful in building up the Shade Gap Academy.

☞Mr. Henry Liester has bought a portion of the corner lot from Mr. George Steel, and intends erecting a three story brick upon the spot. We hope to see the building soon completed, as it will no doubt supply the want long been needed on the deserted corner.

THE GREAT MEDICINE!

M'Entyre's INDIAN COMPOUND.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, 50 CTS., and $1,00.

☞The "Nevada Steam Mill" in West Huntingdon, has been purchased by Mr. J. Kinney McCahan, and we are pleased to learn that he intends to put it in first rate order immediately, and will be ready in a short time to commence business.

MARRIED,

In Lewistown, on the 24th of October, 1865, by Rev. Edwin Hale, T. Benton Reed, of Petersburg, this county, to Mrs. Mary L. Banks, of Lewistown.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday evening, the 26th October, 1865, by Rev. S. M. Moore, Mr. Harry J. McAteer, of Harrisburg, to Miss Clara P. Houtz, of Alexandria, Pa. No cards

Will the kind and happy couple please accept our best regards for the "card," we were the recipient of. May the popular bridegroom meet with continued success in his new relation.

Items about Home.

Oil.—Oil has been discovered in Cambria county at the depth of five hundred feet.

Bears.—These animals are plenty in Juniata county, the papers having recorded the trapping of five, which are on exhibition.

Vineyard Company.—A company, with a capital of $100,000 has been formed, for the cultivation of grapes in Mifflin county. They expect to realize large profits.

Discovery.—Iron ore has been discovered near Lewistown. Two shafts have been put down, both of which struck ore of a very good quality at a depth of about forty feet.

Railroad Accident.—A man aged 55 years, while walking on the track on Friday, near Newton Hamilton, was struck by a freight train, and had three ribs and an arm broken, and his foot badly crushed.

Bear Shot.—A bear, weighing about 150 pounds, was killed near the village of Shade Gap, this county, on Tuesday last, by a party of hunters from Shirleysburg. Bears are reported to be plenty on our mountains.

Child Shot Dead.—In Mifflin county a child named Mary Robinson was accidentally shot by her brother, while playing with a shot gun, which contained a heavy charge. The load entered the breast of the child.

Sad Accident.—A daughter of Jos. Hammond, of Cambria county, was killed on the 23d ult., by the accidental discharge of a gun in her father's house. The load passed through her head, killing her instantly.

Sudden Death.—A man named Alex. S. Gibboney, of Belleville, Mifflin county, left his house, on Friday, and not returning for some time, search was made, when he was found lying in the woods. He was carried home, and died in a short time.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

November, 1.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$9.75@10,25
Common and Superfine	$8,00@8.75
Rye Flour	$7.50
Corn Meal	$4.75
Extra White Wheat	$2,60@3.00
Fair and Prime Red	$2,20@2.32
Rye	1,20
Corn, prime Yellow	.85
Oats	.62
Barley	$1,35
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$8.50
Timothy	$2,60
Flaxseed	$3,10
Wool	60@70
Hides	.13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. E. HENRY & CO.

Extra Family Flour Bbl	$11,50
Extra do Do cwt	6,00
Corn Meal Do cwt	$2,50
White Wheat	2,20
Red Wheat	2,10
Rye	1,00
New Corn	.70
Oats	.60
Cloverseed	7,00
Flaxseed	2,05
Dried Apples	2,25
Butter	.40
Eggs	.25
Lard	.33
Ham	.35
Shoulder	.25
Sides	.23
Tallow	.15
Hay	8,00

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE LADIES.—Do you really intend to cease wearing the beautiful styles now so prevalent, or dress less elegantly, because the rebel Jeff. Davis, was captured in Fashionable Female attire? One moment's calm reflection will surely serve to change your rash resolve. The angels had too much good sense to lay aside their pure chaste robes of white, because they had for a time served to hide the deformities of that Prince of Rebels, the Devil. Can you err in following the example of Angels? Then having made up your minds that you will continue to dress tastefully regardless of rebel acts, *do not forget to call at the store of the subscribers, who will be happy at all times to furnish you with such articles of dress as you may desire.* Urge your fathers, husbands, brothers, neighbors and children to visit the same store. They can here be suited in good articles of Boots, Shoes, Clothing Material, Hats, Caps, Queensware and a general assortment of Groceries, on as reasonable terms as at any House in town. Store on South east corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

may 31, 1865. FRANCIS B. WALLACE.

REMEDY FOR THE PILES.—It is a blessing to the suffering to know that we have an effectual cure for this troublesome disease. Mr. J. P. Hazarde, of 164 Second street, Cincinnati, O., takes great pleasure in informing all who are suffering with piles that he used a small quantity of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy, and it effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all who make use of this splendid preparation. It is manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and sold by all Druggists

Be Ready.

Our readers should be ready to subscribe for the "Family Record" when the agent Mr A. Harrison makes his visit. We understand that it cannot be had at any book store.

New Musical Instruments.

A new stock of musical instruments have just been received at Lewis' Book Store. Violins from $3 to $50.—Guitars from $12 to $35; Banjos $8 and $9 50; Accordeons $6 to $15; Fifes, Bows, Strings, Rosin, Tail Boards, Bridges, Mouth Organs, and Jews Harps. tf.

Great Remedies.

Prof. McEntyre's Great Remedies—the Indian Compound, the Dandelion Pills, and the Indian Vegetable Worm Destroyer—for sale at Lewis' Book Store, Huntingdon.

STRAY SHEEP.—Two good wethers Saged about 2½ years, came to the premises of the subscribers in Porter tp. the middle of June last. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

oct. 11, 1865.3t EASTON & WILSON ROBB.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE

ANY person in want of one of the above articles should call on Miss DIANAH L. BAKER, Agent for the Machine.

Huntingdon, Sept. 27–6m

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT,
J. SEWELL STEWART.

July 20, 1864

STOVES. STOVES.

Spear's famous "anti-dust" Cook, Wellington Cook, Continental Cook, and a splendid variety of gas burner, and other Heating Stoves, for coal or wood, just received, and for sale at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 18, '65–tf.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed on envelopes, call at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PENNSYLVANIA

PAINT AND COLOR WORKS.

Liberty White Lead!

Liberty White Lead!

TRY IT! TRY IT!

Warranted to cover more surface, for same weight, than any other. Buy the best, it is the cheapest.

TRY IT! TRY IT!

Liberty Lead is whiter than any other.
Liberty Lead covers better than any other.
Liberty Lead wears longer than any other.
Liberty Lead is more economical than any other.
Liberty Lead is more free from impurities and is Warranted to do more and better work, at a given cost, than any other.

Buy the Best, it is the Cheapest.

Manufactured and warranted by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,

137 *North Third Street, Philada.*

oct1,1865

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

WM. AFRICA

Informs the public that he has just opened at his old stand in the Diamond, Huntingdon,

A Fine Assortment of all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

All of which he will sell at fair prices. *Quick sales and small profits.* Call and examine my stock.

Manufacturing and Repairing done to order as usual.

Huntingdon, Oct. 10, 1865.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Huntingdon, oct 17.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon May. 17, '65.

NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS.

CHEAPEST CLOTHING in Town

LEOPOLD BLOOM

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which he offers to the public

AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.

His stock consists of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c.

His store is at the

OLD BROAD TOP CORNER, HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Where he will be pleased to receive and accommodate all customers,

LEOPOLD BLOOM.

Huntingdon, Oct. 10, 1865.

ATTENTION!

R. S. WESTBROOK & CO.

Would respectfully call the attention of the public to their fresh stock and attractive variety of

GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES,
TOBACCO & SEGARS,
FRUIT, NUTS, TOYS,

And in fact everything generally kept in such a store.

They are prepared to sell at the most reasonable prices, and by a close attention to business, and their endeavors to please everybody they hope to gain the good will and patronage of the public.

Their store is located on Hill street, directly opposite the First National Bank, and was formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Saxton. sep6-3m

NOW OPEN,

WHARTON & MAGUIRE'S

NEW

Hardware Store,

IN THE BROAD TOP DEPOT BUILDING.

The public generally are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Huntingdon, June 28, 1865.

Boots and Shoes.

GEO. SHAEFFER

Has just returned from the east with a

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &C.,

Which he offers to the inspection of his customers and the public generally. He will sell his stock at the most

REASONABLE PRICES,

and those who purchase once will surely call again.

BOOTS & SHOES MADE TO ORDER,

and REPAIRING done in the neatest and most expeditious manner.

Call upon Mr. Schaeffer at his shop on Hill street, a few doors west of the Diamond. tf27

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!

HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a New and splendid stock of

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

all of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices.

A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, april 12, 1865.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

H. ROMAN.

Auctioneer.

JOHN MEGAHAN informs the public that he has taken out a license to cry sales at any place in the 17th Congressional district. Address him at Riddlesburg, Bedford county, or Postmaster at James Creek, Huntingdon county. se28-3m

1865. CLOTHING. 1865.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon oct 17, '65.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct 17 '65.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

Z. YENTER,

HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE undersigned offers for the inspection and purchase of customers a large and assorted stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c. He feels satisfied they can be accomodated with anything in his line. His prices are low, and his stock fresh and good. He keeps the best of

SUGAR, COFFEE,
TEAS, SPICES, SALT,
TOBACCO & SEGARS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS & CAPS, &c.

ALSO—
HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
MOLASSES, OILS, VINEGAR,
FISH, CHEESE, FLOUR RICE,
And NOTIONS of every kind.

A select stock of DRY GOODS, together with QUEENSWARE; and all other articles kept in a well regulated establishment for sale at reasonable prices.

☞His store is on Hill street, nearly opposite the Bank, and in the room formerly occupied by D. Grove. Call and examine.

Z. YENTER.

Huntingdon, Oct 17, 1865.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons especially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Wool
en Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and
Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class dry store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c. Also, a handsome assortment of LADIES' COATS

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and try.

☞New Goods received daily.

oct 18 1865. SIMON COHN.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO.

HAVING PURCHASED the entire stock of Wm. Colon, we now offer to the public at reasonable prices our immense stock of

MECHANICAL, RELIGIOUS,
SCHOOL,
AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STATIONERY, POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONAIS, &c.
Also, Latest Styles of
WALL PAPER & WINDOWSHADES,

MAGAZINES, and Daily and Weekly Papers constantly on hand.

☞Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

CALL AT BROAD TOP CORNER.

Huntingdon, May3,1865–1y

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Fitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which forced on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

GOOD NEWS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!

THE success of our armies and the consequent decline in the price of gold and other commodities, enable me to send

GOOD TIDINGS TO THE BLACKSMITHS,

and all others who buy IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &c.

Having moved my store to the large and commodious Bricker Store Room, I have received a large assortment of WAGON TIRE; HORSE SHOE IRON, round and square BAR IRON, bought from the makers since the decline in gold, which I am selling at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

All persons wishing to buy IRON, STEEL, NAILS, LOCKS, PAINTS, GLASS, or any kind of HARDWARE for cash, will save money by sending their orders, or calling at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN,
Huntingdon, Pa.

April 5, '65.

LOVERING'S AND SUNLIGHT Syrup, New Orleans, Porto Rico Molasses, Coffee, Sugars, Teas, &c. at S. E. HENRY & CO.

WOOL, BLANKETS, COVERlets, Tugrans, Rag and Hemp Carpets, Rugs, Oil and Floor Cloths, at S. E. HENRY & CO.

BARREL, SACK, and Dairy SALT, Plaster, Anthracite and Pittsburgh Coal at S. E. HENRY & CO.

MADE UP CLOTHING, BOOTS & shoes, Queensware, Cedar and Willow Ware, largest stock in the country, at S. E. HENRY & CO.

FIGURED DELAINES, MERRImac and american Prints, Ginghams, Cambrics, &c., at S. E HENRY & CO.

DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS, of the latest styles, Belt Ribbon and Buckles, Hosiery, Gloves, Edgings, Frillings, &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, comprising everything new and desirable, such as Dress silks, silk mohair, and Irish Poplins, alpacas, Cassimere, coburgs, Merinoes, all wool French Delaines, sacony plaids, at S. E. HENRY & CO.

FOR SALE.

THE RUINS OF THE LATE ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned not feeling to rebuild the Foundry now offers for sale the ruins and all property saved. The building was a stone structure.—The Moulding room was 44 x 46; Ware room. Engine and Lathe rooms were 39 x 47; the walls of which are still standing and were but little injured by the fire. The engine, boiler and stack are perfect, the cupola is also standing uninjured. There is a large stock of valuable patterns, consisting of rolling mill, grist mill, forge and furnace patterns; a large stock of flasks for all kinds of work, a full set of large and small crain and hand ladles, the largest of which is capable of holding twenty hundred.

The ground connected with the Foundry is one acre and fifteen perches, on which there is erected a frame building used as a pattern house; also, wagon and carriage houses.

ALSO,

Three houses and lots, having fruit, &c., all of which will be sold cheap. Terms easy to suit the purchaser.

For further particulars apply in person or by mail to

R. C. McGILL,
Alexandria, Huntingdon county
oct.11 Penna.

A FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscribers will offer at private sale a farm situated in Jackson township, containing about

TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

one hundred and forty of which are cleared, and the balance well timbered with pine, oak and chestnut.

The improvements consist of a good dwelling house, bank barn, blacksmith shop, corn house, wagon shed, and other necessary out buildings.

A branch of Stone Creek runs through the premises, and a spring of good and never failing water near the house. A good apple orchard, and a number of young peach trees are also on the farm.

This is a desirable location, well adapted to the raising of stock, and is convenient to schools at d churches.

For further information inquire of the undersigned living on the farm.

JOSEPH DUFF,
oct-1m SAMUEL DUFF.

Farm For Sale.

THE HEIRS of Joseph Reed will sell at private sale a valuable limestone farm containing

157 Acres, 141 Perches,

and allowances, situate in WEST TOWNSHIP, Huntingdon county, Pa., one mile from Petersburg, which is on the line of the Penna. Railroad.

About 120 acres are cleared and in good state of cultivation, including some 25 acres in meadow. The remaining part is well timbered and is every acre available for farming purposes

There are on it a large well finished brick house, a large bank barn, one tenant house, a brick spring house, carriage house, wagon shed and corn crib.

Also, an excellent apple and peach orchard. The fences are good, including nearly 200 panels post and rail fence.

On the farm are three never-failing springs of the best limestone water, and a running stream passing through one corner of the barnyard. This presents a rare chance to obtain a productive, first quality farm.

For further particulars call upon or address, previous to October 20th, the undersigned.

T. B. REED, Petersburg, Hunt. co.
se19 JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned will sell for reasonable price the following real estate situate in DUBLIN Township, Huntingdon county, belonging to Mrs. Eliza M. Pym:

No. 1.—Adjoining lands of James Neely, William Stewart, and others, containing one hundred and sixteen acres and sixty-two perches, more or less.

No. 2.—Adjoining lands of James Neely, James Kelly, and James Cree, containing seventeen acres, more or less.

No. 3.—Adjoining the above and containing seventeen acres and thirty-six perches, part whereof is cleared.

The real estate above mentioned was purchased by Mrs. Eliza M. Pym at Sheriff's sale of the property of William Campbell.

Any person wishing to purchase the above properties can ascertain the full particulars and terms of sale by calling on H. C. Robson, Esq., of Shade Gap, or

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,
Huntingdon, July 12, 1865. Attys. for E. M. Pym.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE,
aprill9,1864–tf. RACHEL MAGUIRE.

IF YOU WANT

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS,

CALL AT

DONNELL & KLINE'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

On Hill Street, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store.

CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.

Huntingdon, Oct 4, '65–tf.

Electricity.

DR. BREWSTER HAS OPENED an office in Huntingdon, Pa., and has cured, and further pledges himself to cure a class of diseases acknowledged to be incurable by any known process of medication, diseases that never have, nor never can be controlled, only by his mode of applying the *various modifications* of Electricity.

The Doctor does not wish to convey the impression that he cures all diseases in all conditions; he does not wish to shock the sense of the public by asserting that he can cure pulmonary consumption after the lungs are half decayed, but he pledges himself to cure every case of pulmonary consumption in the early and middle stage, and every other disease where a sufficient amount of vitality remains for reaction.

Electricity is always safe in the hands of an experienced operator. The currents are perfectly under control, and can be regulated to suit the delicate nerves of a child without any unpleasant sensation.

☞All those who have long suffered from painful and obstinate diseases!

☞All those who have been given up by other Physicians!

☞All those who have been dismissed as incurable from hospitals!

ARE INVITED TO CALL.

Electricity, unlike Medicine, is capable of producing all the changes necessary to cure any disease, when applied from proper polarities. The following are among the diseases our system of practice has proved especially successful in curing.

Diseases Cured by Electropathy.

Amaurosis; Aphony, loss of voice, &c.; Asthma; Ague Chills, fever and ague; Atrophy; nervous consumption; Atony of the stomach, Amenorrhœa, suppressed menses; All mercurial diseases; Bites of poisonous insects or animals; Bronchitis; stone or gravel in bladder; Consumption; Chlorosis, green sickness; Concussion of brain; Contraction of chest; stricture of limbs, Choleic, from different causes; Cramps or spasms, chronic or acute; Congestive diseases of all kinds, Coreas; St. Vitus dance; Coldness of feet and hands; Cancers, in certain stages; Copper colored cuticle, or blotches; Catarrh; Diptheria; Deformed limbs stretched, Deafness, from paralysis of accoustic nerve; Dizziness or drowsiness; Dropsy; Diabetes; Dyspepsia, in all its forms; Dismenorrhœa; painful menstruation; Difficult respiration; Enlargement of joints; Earache; Epilepsy, falling sickness; Fits, from different causes; Gastrition, irritation of the stomach; Gout; Goitre or swelled neck; Glandular swellings; Hemiplegia; Hemorrhage, from different causes; Hysteria, irritable spine, &c.; sick or nervous Headache; Insanity; Inflamed or sore eyes; Incontinence of urine; Torpid state of Liver; Lungs, hemorrhage of, congestion of, &c.; Lockjaw; Liver, enlargement of; Leucorrhœa; flour albus; whites; Mental depression; Miscular contraction; Menstruation, derangement in; Monomania; Mildness; Numbness, from injuries or otherwise; Neuralgia; Nocturnal emissions; Old sores, indolent ulcers; Ozena; in some of its forms: Paraplegia; Palsy, numb or shaking, Paralysis, in whatever part; Poisoning; Palpitation of the heart; Prostation from various causes; Prolapsus uteri, &c., Prolapsus ani, or piles; excessive Perspiration; suspended Perspiration; Pulmonary apoplexy; Rush of Blood to the head; Rheumatism, acute or chronic; Restlessness; Swelled Tonsils; Sore Throat, from any cause; Salt rheum; Scrofula; Spinal diseases, curvature, &c.; Ovarian Tumors; &c.; Tremens, Delirium, or at death, Tetanus, or lockjaw, Uterine misplacements, Uterine weakness; Weak Eyes, &c. White swellings.

WM. BREWSTER, M. D.,
oct 4,1865 Huntingdon, Pa.

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

AT

JOHN FAREIRA'S

OLD ESTABLISHED

Fur Manufactory

718 ARCH Street, above Seventh,

PHILADELPHIA.

FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHADE TREES,
GRAPE VINES,
PLANTS, &C.,

At the nurseries of Taylor & Cremer

Who offer their stock of well grown and thrifty TREES, VINES, PLANTS, &c., at their old prices. The expense of grafting and planting this stock having been incurred before the outbreak of the rebellion when the price of labor was low, they can afford to sell these Trees at 50 per cent. less than they can sell the same kind of trees next year. While other Nurserymen have raised their prices about 25 per cent., these still sell at the old rates this year; that is to say—Apple Trees, $15, $18, and $20 per hundred, according to size, &c. Standard Pear 50 to 75 cents each. Dwarf Pear, 50 to 75 cents each, and $30 to $45 per hundred. Plum and Apricot, at 40 to 50 cents each. Also, Peach, Cherry, Quince and other trees; Grape Vines, Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry, and Strawberry plants, Dahlia roots, and Shade and Ornamental Trees—all at the old rates.

Money invested in fruit trees is sure to yield a good return. Now is your time to order trees.

Address, THEODORE H. CREMER,
feb, 1865* Huntingdon, Pa.

1865. PHILADELPHIA 1865.

Wall Papers, &c.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Hangings & Window Shades,

N. E. Corner Fourth & Market sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Always in store a large stock of LINEN and OIL SHADES.

Philadelphia, Aug. 23-3m.

I. K. STAUFFER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
No. 148 North SECOND Street, corner of Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware constantly on hand,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
☞Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.

R. M'BURNEY. E. P. THOMPSON

M'BURNEY & THOMPSON,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 148 Market st.

PHILADELPHIA.

ulyl2,1865-3m.

M'MANIGAL'S LIVERY STABLE.

MONTGOMERY STREET,
Between the Baptist and Catholic Churches,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY are informed that the subscriber is prepared at his New LIVERY STABLE, to accommodate all with
HORSES, BUGGIES, & CARRIAGES
at reasonable rates, on short notice.
HENRY M'MANIGALL.
Huntingdon, March 8, 1865-1y.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself *to furnish material and workmanship* equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Mill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16 1865.

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SEWING MACHINES.

B. M. GREENE has just opened his Music Store, one door west of W Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GABRLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c., &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have *sent* them by mail.

Also GROVER & BAKER'S *Celebrated* SEWING MACHINES—the only machine that, in addition to every kind of sewing, embroiders perfectly; sewing Silk and Cotton of all kinds and colors for machines.

Persons buying Sewing Machines fully instructed in the use of them.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments or Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
se27 One door west of Lewis' Book Store.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,

Are not only unexcelled, but they are absolutely *unequalled* by any other Reed Instrument in the country.—Designed expressly for Churches and schools, they are found to be equally well adapted to the parlor and drawing room.

For sale only by B. M. BRUCE,
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Particular attention paid to the country trade.

Always on hand a large supply of Letter, Cap, Note, Bill, and Wrapping Paper; Envelopes; School and Miscellaneous Books: Pens, Ink, Slates, Mucilage, Photograph Albums, Paper Bags, &c., &c., &c.

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McENTYRE'S

DANDELION PILLS,

For all diseases arising from one cause, viz: Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Catarrh in the Head, Weak and disordered Stomach, such as Indigestion, Sick Headache, Giddiness of the Head, Weakness of Sight, Windy Ailments, Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains, Pains in the Back or Side, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Impurity of the Blood, Blotches or Eruptions of the Body, Gravel, Worms, &c., &c. Sold at 25 cents per box.

McENTYRE'S
INDIAN VEGETABLE

WORM DESTROYER!

This infallible medicine is warranted to expel worms in all cases and may be given to children of all ages, as they are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless.
☞ Can be had at Lewis' Book store, Huntingdon, Pa.

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IN

WEST HUNTINGDON, PA.

APPLY TO

WM. DORRIS, Jr.,
Agent for J. E. Thomson.
Huntingdon, June 20, 1865.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

Mercantile College Pollock's Philadelphia

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
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Designed exclusively to impart a thorough and PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.

All classes of persons require such an education. Those possessing means, need it in conducting *their own* business Those without means need it in obtaining and creditably filling lucrative positions in the *employ of others.*

The course of instruction and practice is arranged so as to fully meet the diversified wants of every department of DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE,

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Each student is instructed individually in both theory and practice of Book Keeping, according to the most approved and labor saving methods, Business Penmanship, Calculations, and all the collateral branches of a complete course of business education; and upon passing a satisfactory examination is awarded, by authority of law, a diploma, under the corporate seal of the college.

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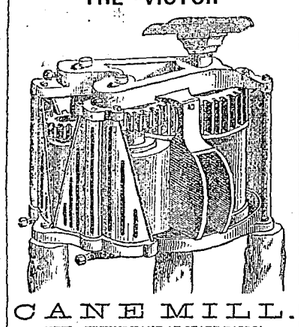
All further information desired can be obtained at the college, or by addressing the Principal for a circular by mail.

☞A liberal discount is allowed to wounded and honorably discharged soldiers. The college is open day and evening.

T. H. POLLOCK, Att'y-at-Law,
jly12,1865 Principal.

1865. 1865.

THE "VICTOR"



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Sole Agent,
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PROF. J. H. M'ENTYRE'S GREAT REMEDY,
THE

INDIAN COMPOUND

Internal and External Medicine,

WILL CURE:

☞ Diarrhœa, Bloody Flux in one day,
☞ Headache and Earache in three minutes.
☞ Toothache in one minute.
☞ Neuralgia in five minutes,
☞ Sprains in twenty minutes,
☞ Sore Throat in ten minutes,
☞ Cholic and Cramp in five minutes,
☞ Rheumatism in one day,
☞ Pain in the Back or Side in ten minutes,
☞ Bad Coughs or Colds in one day,
☞ Fever and Ague in one day.
☞ Cures Deafness, Asthma, Piles,
☞ Bronchitis Affections, Dyspepsia,
☞ Inflammation of the Kidneys, Erysipelas,
☞ Liver Complaint and Palpitation of the Heart.

Keep it in your Families—Sickness comes when least expected.

I propose to check, and effectually dissipate more ache and pain, and to accomplish more perfect equilibrium of all the circulating fluids in the human system, than can be effected by any other, or all other methods of medical aid in the same space of time.

THIS POPULAR REMEDY is fast coming into use, for the fact that I cure, free of charge, all those complaints wherever there is an opportunity to do so. As soon as it is applied it almost miraculously kills the pain. I do not ask you to buy before you are certain of its efficiency. If you have an ache or pain, it is warranted to do all it purports on the label; otherwise the money will be refunded.

I do not propose to cure *every* disease—only a class named by my directions. My liniment operates on chemical and electric principles, and is, therefore, applicable, to the cure or natural restorative of all organic derangement arising from an improper circulation of the nerve vital fluids.

Prof. J. H. McEntyre's INDIAN COMPOUND acts directly on the absorbents, reducing glandular and other swellings in incredible short time, *without any possible danger from its use* under any possible circumstances.

This is an internal and external medicine—composed of roots, herbs and barks, such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on earth to cure all complaints if we only know what they were.

This has been a great study with the Medical Faculty for many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what proportions to use.

J. H. McENTYRE,
Proprietor, Reading, Pa.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.
Huntingdon, Pa., Sept. 6, 1865.

DR. VENARD'S

STAR MAGIC LINIMENT.

$1000 REWARD will be paid for any medicine that excels this for the following diseases:

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Affections, Contracted Joints, Cholic Pains, Pains in Side or Back, Toothache, Headache, Sprains, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, and all Diseases of the Muscles, Skin and Glands.

This is an Internal and External Medicine, composed of Roots, Herbs and Barks such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on the earth to cure all complaints, if we only knew what they were. This has been a subject for constant study with the Medical Faculty for a great many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what portions to use.

This wonderful remedy needs no recommendation save the results which invariably follow its application.

☞ This popular remedy is fast coming into use from the fact that it gives good satisfaction.

☞ PHYSICIANS are invited to test its efficacy in all cases of Rheumatism, Affections of the Spinal Column, and all Diseases of the Skin, Muscles and Glands. It has been used in thousands of instances under the personal supervision of the Inventors, and has never disappointed their expectations. All we ask for it is a trial—experimental proof—not the testimony of the men of straw, are the vouchers we desire to present to the public.

It would be well for many now lying in beds of torture, if these facts could reach their sick chambers. It is more important to them than to the inventors that this should be the case. "Truth is mighty and must prevail."

☞ Keep it in your family, for sickness comes when you least expect it.

PRICE--ONE DOLLAR.

SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,
SOLE AGENT, HUNTINGDON, PA.
Huntingdon, Pa., July 19, 1865.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

Exchange Hotel,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

WM. C. McNULTY, PROPRIETOR,
Formerly of the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg.
TERMS LIBERAL.
may3, 1865-1y.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
HENRY SMITH, Proprietor.
Huntingdon, Aug. 23, 1865.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 18, 1863.

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 13, 1864.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 25, '65.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionerico, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

S. E. HENRY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon.

C. LONG & CO., Dealers in Candies, Nuts, Family Groceries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

HENRY STROUSE & CO., Markles burg, Pa., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.

WM. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

LEOPOLD BLOOM, Huntingdon, Pa, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.

GEORGE SHAEFFER, Boot and Shoe Merchant, Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Confectionery, Huntingdon.

Z. YENTER, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon, Pa.

SIMON COHN, Coffee Run, Dealer in Dress Goods, Groceries, Wood and Willow Ware, &c

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J. B. SHONTZ & BRO., Marklesburg, Dealers in Ready Made Clothing, Jewelry, &c.

SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO., Dealers in Books and Stationery, Huntingdon, Pa.

DONNELL & KLINE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. WM. BREWSTER, Huntingdon.
[Cures by Allotropathy.]

HENRY M'MANIGALL, Proprietor of Livery stable, Washington street, Huntingdon

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B. M. GREENE, Dealer in Music, musical Instruments, Sewing Machines. Huntingdon.

S. SHOEMAKER, Agent for the Magic Star Liniment, Huntingdon, Pa.

A. P BRUMBAUGH, Agent for the Victor Cane Mill, &c., James Creek, Hunt. co., Pa

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WM. WILLIAMS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

BILL POSTER.
The undersigned offers his services to business men and others desiring circulars distributed or handbills posted. He can be seen at the GLOBE office.
Huntingdon, Aug. 16, 1865. JOHN KOPLIN.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.
August 12, 1863.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
JULY 20, 1865.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00 and 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 00 A, M., and 3 00 and 10 30 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the 3 00 and 8 15 a. m. trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal stations only.

Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7 25 A. M., and 4 40 P. M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 8 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.; Pottsville at 8 15 A. M., and 2 35 P. M.; Tamaqua at 3 15 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., and Reading at 1 a. m., 7 35 and 10 45 A. M., 1 38 and 6 05 P. M.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 and 10 55 A. M., for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 8 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 7 30 A. M., Tamaqua 7 A. M., Harrisburg 8 15 A. M., and Reading at 1 00 a. m., for Harrisburg.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Reading, July 19, 1865. *General Superintendent.*

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Wednesday, JUNE 14, 1865, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			NORTHWARD TRAINS.	
EXPRESS. P. M.	MAIL. A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	EXPRESS. P. M.	MAIL. P. M.
LE 6 10	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,	AR 12 01	AR 6 20
6 27	8 17	McConnellstown,	11 44	5 57
6 34	8 24	Pleasant Grove,	11 37	5 50
6 48	8 38	Marklesburg,	11 23	5 36
7 02	8 52	Coffee Run,	11 10	5 22
7 09	8 59	Rough & Ready,	11 02	5 14
7 21	9 11	Cove,	10 49	5 03
7 25	9 15	Fisher's Summit	10 45	5 00
AR 7 40	AR 9 20	Saxton,	LE 10 30	LE 4 45
LE 7 50	LE 9 40		AR 10 20	AR 43 5
8 10	10 00	Riddlesburg,	10 00	4 15
8 18	10 08	Hopewell,	9 52	4 07
8 30	10 20	Piper's Run,	9 40	3 55
8 45	10 35	Hamilton,	9 25	3 40
8 57	10 47	Bloody Run,	9 13	3 28
AR 9 00	AR 10 50	Mount Dallas,	9 10	LE 3 55

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	LE 10 40	Saxton,	AR 9 20	4 30
	0 55	Coalmont,	9 05	4 15
	11 00	Crawford,	8 55	4 05
	AR 11 30	Dudley,	LE 8 50	4 00
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon June 14, 1865. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

BOOKS

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
—o—

Annals of the Army of the Cumberland.
Rebel Invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the Battle of Gettysburg.
Pictorial History of the Wars of the U. S.
Washington and his Generals.
Kane's Arctic Explorations, 2 volumes.
Webber's Wild Scenes and Wild Hunters.
Field's Scrap Book.
Coal and Coal Oil, by Eli Bowen.
Chambers Information for the People, 2 Vols.
Life and Public Services of Abr'm. Lincoln.
Partons Life of Audrew Jackson, 3 volumes.
General Butler in New Orleans, by Parton.
Jackson and New Orleans, by Alex. Walker.
Irving's Life of Washington, 5 volumes.
Life of John Fitch, by Thompson Westcott.
Smucker's Life & Times of Alex. Hamilton.
Taylor's Life and Travels of Von Humboldt.
Opportunities for Industry and Capital, or 1000 Chances to Make Money.
Freedley's Practical Treatise on Business.
Sinding's History of Scandinavia.
Walker's Rhyming Dictionary.
Good's Book of Nature.
Ovid, [literally translated,] by H. T. Riley.
Beauties and Achievements of the Blind.
Stewart's Freemason's Manual.
Webb's " Monitor.
Davis' " "
Cross' Masonic Chart.
Shakspeare's Complete Works.
What Can Woman Do, by T. S. Arthur.
The Withered Heart, do.
The Deserted Wife, by Mrs. E. Southworth.
Pencil Sketches, by Miss Leslie.
The Lawyer's Story, by J. A. Maitland.
Diary of an Old Doctor, do.
The Wanderer, do.
Adam Bede, by George Elliot.
Courtship and Matrimony, by Robert Morris
Parisian Pickings, by Julio De Marguerittes
Richard Penn Smith's Miscellaneous Works
Horse Shoe Robinson, by J. P. Kennedy.
Father and Daughter, by Fredrika Bremer.
Fashion and Famine, by Mrs. Ann Stephens
Mary Derwent, do.
Peculiar, by Epes Sargent.
Anecdotes of Love, by Lola Montez.
Age of Chivalry, by Thomas Bulfinch.
Tale of a Tub, &c., &c., by Dean Swift.
The Initials, a Story of Modern Life.
The Methodist, by Miriam Fletcher, 2 vols.
The World's Laconics; or Best Thoughts of Best Authors, in Prose and Poetry.
Robert Houdin, the Magician, by Mackenzie
Skirmishing, a Novel.
Letters to Young Ladies, by Rev. J. Bennett
Ladies' Guide to Perfect Gentility.
Dime Book of Etiquette.
The Reason Why—Natural History.
Daring and Suffering, by Lieut. Pittenger.
Titcomb's Letters to Young Folks.
" Lessons in Life.
" Letters to the Joneses.
" Gold Foil.
" Bitter Sweet.
The Trial, or More Links of the Daisy Chain
Book of Nonsense, by Edward Lear.
Nasby Papers, [Comico-Politico-Religico.]
The Ladies' Work-Table Book.
Zulu Land, by Rev. Lewis Grout.
Dutch and English Testament.
Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress.
" Holy War.
The Three Mrs. Judson's and other Daughters of the Cross, by Rev. D. Eddy.
Strickland's Life of Jacob Gruber.
Shadow on the Hearth, by Rev. N. Rice.
Defence of Armageddon, by F. E. Pitts.
The Great Consummation, by Cummings.
Louis Napoleon and the Battle of Armageddon, by Rev. M. Baxter.
Condensed Concordance to the Scriptures.
Thoughts of Favored Hours, by J. Copely.
Cobbet's 13 Sermons on Great Sins.
Headley's Sacred Plains.
McIlvaine's Evidences of Christianity.
Dealings with the Dead.
Slavery Viewed from the Bible Stand-Point, by Rev. J. M. Adair.
Union Bible Dictionary.
The Broken Bud, or the Reminiscences of a Bereaved Mother.
Bomberger on Infant Salvation and Baptism.
The Death of Little Children, by S. Prime.
The Morning of Life.
The Faded Hope, by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.
The Guardian Angels, or Friends in Heaven, by Mrs. Sarah Gould.
The Daughter of Affliction, a memoir of the Protracted Sufferings and Religious Experience of Miss Mary Rankin.
Barnes' Family Prayers.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Fleetwood's Life of Christ.
Shelley's Poetical Works.
Affection's Gift for the Loving and the Loved, by J. Cole Hagen.
The New Fortune Teller, or the Poetical Fate Book.
Mrs. Hale's Receipts for the Million.
The Philadelphia Housewife, or Family Receipt Book.
Widdifield's New Cook Book.
Soyer's Standard Cookery.
Miss Acton's Modern Cookery.
Dime Cook and Recipe Books.
Household Economy, by M. G. St. Jean.
The Family Doctor, by Prof. Taylor, M. D.
Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America.
The Farm; Manual of Practical Agriculture
The Garden, do do Horticulture
The Barnyard, a Manual of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry.
A Method of Increasing the Yield of the Milch-Cow, by John Nefflen.
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Management.
" " Doctor.
The Horse and His Diseases, by Jennings.
Rarey's Practice of Horse Taming.
Both Sides of the Grape Question.
Mysteries of Bee-Keeping, by M. Quinby.
Economic Cottage Builder, by C. P. Dwyer.
Bannan's Wages and Labor Calculator.
Scribner's Ready Reckoner and Log Book, for Lumber Merchants, Ship Builders and Boat Builders.
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Rohrer's Practical Calculator.
Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocket Book, by Chas. H. Haswell.
Arrowsmith's Paper Hanger's Companion.
The Company Clerk, by Capt. A. V. Kautz.
United States Army Regulations.
Infantry and Cavalry Tactics.
Tax Law and Stamp Duty Cards.
Pocket Maps of United States, Pennsylvania, and the Western States.
Mitchell's New Traveller's Guide through the United States and Canadas.
Constitution of the United States.
Freedley's Legal Adviser.
Everybody's Lawyer, by Frank Crosby.
The Secret Out, or 1000 Tricks with Cards, and other Recreations.
Book of Drawing-Room Plays, by S. Steele.
The Sociable, or 1001 Home Amusements.
Hoyle's Games: Chess, Backgammon, &c.
Checker's Simplified and Explained by D. Scattergood.
Spectropia; or Surprising Spectral Illusions, showing Ghosts everywhere, and of any Color, with Sixteen Illustrations.
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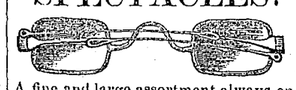
The Teacher, (Phonographic.)
The Reporter's Companion, (Phonographic.)
Pitman's Manual of Phonography.
How to Talk, a Manual of Conversation and Debating.
Walker's Elocution and Oratory.
McElligott's American Debater.
Whately's Selection of Synonyms.
Davies' Logic and Utility of Mathematics.
Gilfillan's Literature and Literary Men.
Brown's Grammar of English Grammars.
Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Holbrook's Normal Method of Teaching.
Wickersham's School Economy.
Elocutionary Manual, by Hiram Corson.
Mangnall's Comprehensive Summary of History, &c., &c., &c.
☞ Also, an assortment of Juvenile and Cheap Publications.

Anthon's Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.
Sander's German and English Primer,
Northend's Little Speaker.
Dime Speakers and Dialogues.
Fowne's Elements of Chemistry.
Reese's " Zoology.
Lambert's Anatomy and Physiology.
Worcester's Ancient and Modern History.
Teacher's Guide to Illustrations: to accompany Holbrook's School Apparatus.
How to use Globes, by F. C. Brownell.
The Natural Spelling Teacher.
Sherwood's Speller and Pronouncer.
Hann's Elements of Spherical Trigonometry
Key to Bonnycastle's Algebra.

[See School Books in another column.]

SPECTACLES.



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AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

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Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
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A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
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By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
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Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
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A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
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Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

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BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

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A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale
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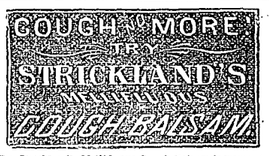
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.



Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

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